

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 2

## Problems in Cotton

**NOTWITHSTANDING** declining prices, American cotton growers have continued to expand their production. Coupled with a decrease in the yield per-acre and quality of domestic cotton, this development has tended to weaken the cotton situation not only in this country but throughout the world. While a closer balance of output and demand during 1929 make the immediate outlook more satisfactory, efforts of the cotton co-operative associations and of the Federal Farm Board are still concerned with the fundamental problem of production control and its effect upon prices, according to an article from the New York Trust Co.

Nearly three-fifths of the world's supply of raw cotton grows in the United States. Well over half the domestic production is exported, so that conditions abroad greatly affect demand. On the other hand, this country influences the world cotton market probably more than it can influence the market for any other commodity. Changes in United States production provide a practical barometer of price changes, and it is toward correcting the price situation that remedial measures are mainly directed.

In the past fifty years the American cotton acreage has exactly tripled; production, due to a declining yield per acre, has expanded somewhat more slowly. Generally speaking, however, the increase in production has been fairly regular—fluctuating in recent years due to the activities of the boll weevil—and has been practically paralleled by an increase in the production of other countries. Last year's output of foreign cotton gained 3 per cent over the year preceding, while American cotton gained 3.5 per cent.

### Production Exceeding Demand

The combined expansion both here and abroad has completely reversed the relationship between output and consumption. Whereas production increased from 18,121,000 bales in 1922 to 25,848,000 bales in 1929, consumption advanced only from 22,122,000 to 25,811,000 bales in the same period, and is today substantially lower than the output.

The following figures, compiled by the Garside Service Bureau of the New York Cotton Exchange, give a general summary of the statistical position as it has developed over the past seven years: (000's omitted)

Season	Production American cotton	Production All cottons	Consumption All cottons
1922-23	10,087	18,121	21,222
1923-24	10,310	19,178	20,109
1924-25	13,980	24,228	23,275
1925-26	16,131	26,545	24,009
1926-27	18,046	27,749	25,509
1927-28	12,827	23,193	25,367

1928-29	14,522	25,422	25,811
1929-30	14,919	25,848	.....

The figures imply a substantial increase in the supply to be carried over into the forthcoming season. Garside estimates place the American carry-over from the last crop at 4,474,000 bales, indicating a total supply of American cotton of about 19,393,000 bales, against 19,600,000 at this time last year. (It should be noted parenthetically that the seasons given in the above table correspond roughly with the calendar-year figures compiled by the government; i. e. The figures for 1929-1930 represent the crop yield for the fall of 1929). According to the Federal Farm Board, nothing but the crop failure in Texas prevented last year's yield from reaching 16,000,000 bales, which would have resulted in a carry-over disastrous in its effect upon the current value of cotton.

### Low Prices and Profit Margins

Current prices for cotton—while they have remained relatively steady during the past year—are still considerably below an economically sound level. During the past decade spot prices for middling-cotton averaged 22.35 cents a pound. For the 1929 crop the average was approximately 18 cents; and at present spot prices are only slightly over 16 cents. Costs of producing last year's crop are estimated at from 14 cents a pound in the Mississippi region (where per-acre yield was high) to 22 cents a pound in the Texas area (where per-acre yield was low). The margin in any case is narrow; and in certain instances, where the quality of cotton was low and prices were accordingly curtailed to only 11 or 12 cents, there was practically no profit margin whatever.

In spite of the government's persistent advice to curtail production, last year's acreage was the largest of any year in history with the exceptions of 1925 and 1926. The Farm Board trenchantly points out that large cotton crops sell for less than small ones: "Ten million bales in 1923 sold for \$1,600,000. Eighteen million bales in 1926 sold for less than \$1,000,000,000. That is, farmers picked and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton in 1926, gave them to the world free of charge, and, in effect, paid \$600,000,000 for the privilege. That is not good business for farmers."

The farmer can hardly be blamed for wishing to translate his crop into cash at the earliest opportunity. As a general rule he markets it as fast as it is picked and ginned, usually between the middle of September and the end of November. The total cost of gathering a crop such as this year's is enormous—around \$200,000,000—and between two-thirds and three-fourths of this goes to hired labor. Thus the farmer has definite and immediate obligations to meet, and conditions over recent years make it improbable that he has any sub-

stantial resources to draw on should he choose to withhold his crop for higher prices.

#### Assistance from the Farm Board

In this situation the service of the spot merchant, however parasitic some may regard him, is indispensable. The spot merchant is generally in a position to do what the grower can not; he is able, because of capital or credit resources, to hold the cotton in anticipation of eventually higher prices and meanwhile to protect himself against a possible fall in prices by hedging his purchases in the future's market.

Thus to some extent the speculator operates to promote price-levels, but his service is regulated by an uncertain future's market, and in many instances it is he rather than the farmer who immediately benefits from any price advance. To offer a more direct assistance, the Federal Farm Board announced in October its willingness to lend \$100,000,000 to cotton co-operatives "in order to assist cotton farmers to hold back their crop and at the same time have money with which to pay their obligations." Loans were advanced up to an amount equivalent to roughly 16 cents per pound on graded and classed cotton, varying slightly according to the market.

It is significant to note, as discussed in this review of November last, that investigations by the Farm Board, preceding this decision, showed a higher degree of co-operation existing among the cotton growers than among most other agricultural groups. A cotton co-operative exists in every State, and theoretically any farmer in that State may ship his cotton to a designated concentration point, where it will be graded and marketed in orderly fashion. The co-operative gives the farmer an advance upon his shipment, but ultimately settles with him on the basis of the final price obtained.

#### Need for Acreage Reduction

In other words, the actual marketing machinery is in good order, and one aim of the Farm Board—that of organization on co-operative lines—appears to have been extensively realized. It would seem that only sufficient funds were lacking to put this machinery into operation. Although it is naturally too early to determine just what will be the final result of the Board's efforts, the loan of money can be little more than a palliative to fundamental ills, as the Farm Board itself admits in a statement of January 6:

"Some cotton farmers think that because the Federal Farm Board has been lending to co-operatives at an average of 16 cents a pound on middling  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch staple of the 1929 crop, the Board means to see to it that the price will be at least that much for the crop of 1930. This is not so. The Federal Farm Board cannot protect farmers when they deliberately overplant. What the Board will do to help in marketing next year's crop will depend upon what farmers do at planting time."

The Board has persistently recommended a reduction in acreage, and its sentiments are echoed, with an additional suggestion, by Gardiner H. Miller, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, in an annual review of last season. "This problem cannot be solved by the simple method of raising the selling price," Mr. Miller states. "There are only two solutions, and they should be adopted in conjunction: a restriction of acreage, combined with better seed selection and improved methods of cultivation which will give a larger yield per acre. Only in these ways can the grower permanently improve his position, for only by such lines of action can the farmers hold their selling prices up while they

reduce their costs, and thus widen out their net income."

#### Impairment in Quality

Unscientific methods of planting—starving of soil, and lack of fertilizer have impaired somewhat the quality of cotton raised in this country, particularly in the length and character of the staple. This haphazard method of planting, tending toward a shortened staple, constitutes a threat to our pre-eminent position in foreign markets. India, our chief competitor, produces from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 bales of cotton annually. Of late this crop has recorded an improvement in average staple length, while the staple length of American cotton has been generally declining. In view of the fact that Indian cotton is selling below normal parity with the American product, it is natural that many European countries should turn to this source for their supply.

Before the war roughly two-thirds of our national output was marketed abroad. With the expansion of foreign cotton production (from 8,000,000 bales in 1920 to 11,000,000 in 1929) this proportion has been reduced to around 60 per cent. Perhaps this country cannot be supplanted in foreign markets to any substantial degree, but even a slight change in exports is significant when so large a percentage of our national output is marketed abroad. Exports are estimated at \$703,000,000 in 1929, compared with \$804,740,925 in 1928 and \$771,309,830 in 1927.

From the viewpoint of an enlightened self-interest, it is to the advantage of the whole country that agriculture shall be prosperous. Not only are we all dependent upon the farmers for our necessary food and clothing, but they and their allied interests represent roughly one-third of the country's buying power. The fundamental ills of the farmer have been openly recognized and diagnosed; the Federal authorities and the various co-operatives through the Farm Relief Act are working towards their correction. The provisions of the Farm Relief Act, however, cannot be adequately applied without relation to the industrial and tariff problems with which the farm problem is inextricably entangled. There is a vast difference of opinion as to just what method is best to help the farmer, but every one generally recognizes that the cotton growers and other farmers are in vital need of three things: financial assistance, sound, expert cultural and marketing advice, as well as a spirit of co-operation among themselves.

The success of the Farm Relief Act depends not only upon the policies and abilities of the Farm Board, but upon willingness of producers to co-operate and their ability to enlist able management in both the production and selling of agricultural staple. In this wise, the Farm Relief Act will not only prove helpful to the cotton and other farmers, but to the remainder of the country's business as well.

#### 2,000 Workers At Enka

Asheville, N. C.—The pay roll of the American Enka Company, rayon thread manufacturer which owns and operates the big plant at Enka, near this city, shows 2,020 employees at work, according to statement of officials. Production of rayon thread at the plant is being gradually increased and, as the output increases, additions to the workers will be made from time to time during the year. Of the total now employed 1,270 are girls and 750 men. This proportion is the normal one to be sustained at the plant under ordinary conditions, officials state.



# Labor and Industrial Conditions in the Carolinas

By E. A. Terrell, President Terrell Machine Company, Charlotte

IN the following article Mr. Terrell sets forth his views upon general labor and industrial conditions in the South, particularly in the Carolinas. The article, written at the request of a friend in New York, gives such an interesting analysis of conditions here, particularly in the textile industry, that it will be found of more than passing interest.—Editor.

You asked me to say a few words about the general labor situation in the South and to give you any data which may be helpful in arriving at a true understanding of the situation. While I am in no sense a student of sociology or of economics as applied to society, I do feel that there are certain fundamentals which are perfectly obvious to one who has lived here and come in contact with the mill workers and executives. These same facts have not been truthfully stated in many of the articles I have read. There is a pitiful lack of understanding, in many of these articles, of the details of life of the native Southerner, and this supplemented by a similar ignorance of the prevailing economic situation here.

## From Agriculture to Industry

I can remember very distinctly when North Carolina was about 90 per cent agricultural. In less than 20 years we have changed from that status to where we are about 50 per cent agricultural and 50 per cent industrial. Primarily, the present mill situation is agricultural. The farmers have not been able to make a living, due to several causes. Truck farming has never been developed intensively, and because of competition from the States further South I do not believe it will ever become more than locally developed. In eastern South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida it is possible to grow from three to four crops per year on the same soil. North Carolina cannot do that. The cereal farmer is face to face with competition from the mid-west, where large level farms permit of greater production through the use of machine methods not applicable to a rolling country. The cotton farmer is confronted with similar competition from Mississippi and Texas. The rice industry of the eastern Carolinas has been wiped out by competition from Louisiana and Texas. Fruit growing has made advances, but certain States lying farther south have definite advantages in that respect.

Consequently, the farmers of North and South Carolina have found two outlets. One, the growing of cotton, because cotton always has a market and is therefore regarded as a "money crop." Two, the development of dairy products, which is making definite headway. I am told, however, that there is already an overproduction of dairy products in the United States.

With such a situation, and with limited capital, the farmers have turned to industry. Now industry in North and South Carolina is almost entirely textile. I do not have available definite figures on the percentage represented by textiles, but I believe any observer will agree that the tobacco and furniture industries, while large, do not employ more than a very small percentage of the total workers. These industries are quite localized, while the textile industry extends to almost every town and city in the Carolinas. Consequently, when I say that the farmer has turned to industry I might say, with greater accuracy, that he has turned to the textile industry. Many farmers continue to work on farms during the summer, and in the winter they go to the mill villages.

There he is assured of two things: First, a payment in cash for his labor, which he cannot secure on the

farm; and, second, better living conditions that he can secure in rural localities.

This transition from farmer to industrial worker is made possible because the necessary skill required is little, and within a few weeks, at most, any normal individual can meet the requirements. Now it must be evident that any trade or profession which requires very little training is likely to be always overcrowded, and that the wage scale resulting from such a condition is necessarily low. This is true of any similar industry, regardless of location.

## Low Wages Not Desirable

A low wage industry is not a thing to be desired. I am speaking now from the viewpoint of industry. It is a generally accepted fact, in the South and elsewhere, that a highly paid employee is more efficient than one who receives less. Consequently, the more progressive mills took this fact into consideration and began to improve management. With new and trained managers the mills gradually began to realize that more scientific methods would result in better product and in more efficient use of labor. There was nothing new in this. It has been applied to the steel industry, the automobile industry, and others too numerous to mention. Where it has not been applied willingly by management, it has been forced on industry by competition. The textile industry was the first to adopt mass methods of production. There is a tendency, in an old industry, to follow tradition and tradition means ruts. Textiles did not escape this tendency and the ruts resulted in temporary stagnation. It is easier to stay out of a rut in the beginning than it is to get out later. The mills are now fully awakened to the need for keeping in step with the advances made by other industries which have been more progressive, at least in recent years. The new management is fully capable of meeting the needs of the situation, but they cannot do it at once. One of the first needs is to change the industry from a low wage to a high wage. Obviously, this can be accomplished only through improved efficiency of labor.

## Improving Management

One of the first laws of scientific management is this: "Subdividing work so that one or a very few manual or mental operations can be assigned to a worker improves the quality and increases the quantity of output."

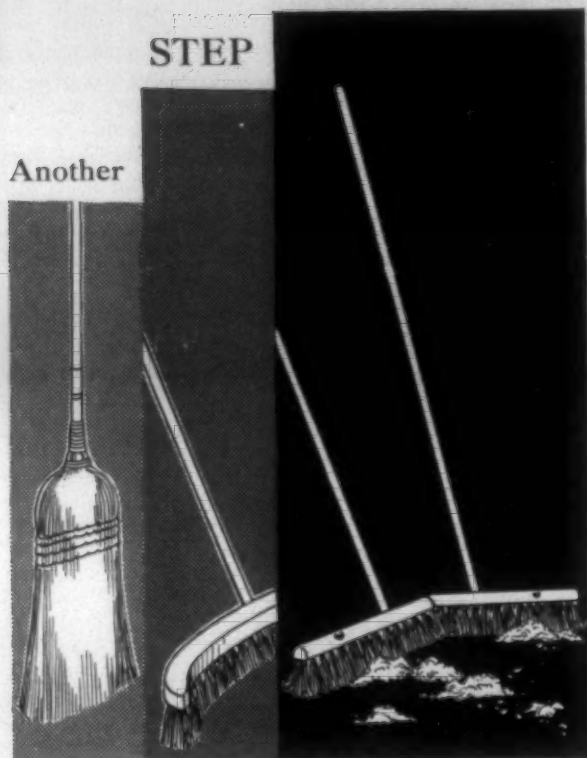
I quote this law from "Laws of Management Applied to Manufacturing" by L. P. Alford, published by the Ronald Press. While its origin was in no way connected with the textile industry, it nevertheless applies to textiles just as it applies to any other industry. The textile mills have made some progress toward the application of this law, combined with other principles of equal worth, under the misleading title of "Extended Labor System" or "The Stretch Out System." Skilled employees have been relieved of certain detailed work not requiring skill, so the skilled workman can devote his full time to that part of the work demanding skill. It is plainly apparent that if he was not overworked when he attended to the details as well, he can do more of the skilled work than he did before being relieved of such details.

That there have been mistakes made in applying these principles I have no doubt. When a skilled workman does more than he has been doing, regardless of the reason, he ought to receive a certain definite reward. In most cases this has been done, but I believe there have been some cases where it was not done. These

(Continued on Page 36)

## FORWARD

## Program for Committee D-13



## FOR CLEANER MILL ALLEYS

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Many papers of interest to cotton manufacturers are to be read at the spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, which is to be held March 13 and 14 at Charlotte. Important committee meetings are to be held and those attending will receive enlightening reports on modern methods in cotton and rayon fabric manufacturing.

The following is a schedule of the subcommittee and section meetings:

Committee A-1 on cotton, K. B. Cook, chairman. Section I—Thursday, 11 A. M. to 12 M.; section VI, 11 A. M. to 12 M.; section IV, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.; section IX, 11 A. M. to 12 M. Joint meeting of committees A-2 and B-1 Thursday, 3 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Committee A-2 on rayon, A. M. Tenney, chairman. Sections 1 and 2, Thursday, 10:30 A. M. to 12 M.

Committee B-1 on methods and machines, W. E. Emley, chairman. Section II, Thursday, 4 P. M. to 5 P. M.; section III, 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.

The symposium on abrasion will take place during the meeting of subcommittee B-1, section II. There will be no meeting of A-5, but a report will be made.

Dean Harvery, the chairman of the committee on papers, reports that the following papers have been secured: "The Testing Laboratory and Its Relation to Textile Mill Work," by R. H. Adams of Cason J. Callaway Co.; "Variations in Length of Cotton Fibers," by H. W. Barre, director of research, South Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station; "Progress in Cotton Fiber Studies," by R. W. Webb, United States Department of Agriculture; "Humidity Control," by E. C. Gwaltney, the Morgan Mills. Prof. Haven will present a paper with reference to Mr. Gwaltney's regain measuring apparatus.

Mr. Appel, chief of the textile section of the Bureau of Standards, will demonstrate a "Flexometer" which was developed for measuring the stiffness and resiliency of fabrics, and thereby the draping quality. Other papers are to be presented by Mrs. Farr and Mr. Cheatham, the titles of which have not reached the secretary, as yet.

On Thursday afternoon at a joint meeting, committees A-2 and B-1 will discuss "Identification Methods." The special committee of B-1 which has been reviewing the specification of the rayon committee on "Identification Methods" is headed by F. H. Griffin of the Viscose Company.

"Moisture Regain in Rayon" will be discussed by a committee headed by Prof. Geo. B. Haven.

Dr. Henri Iselin, secretary of the Bureau International Pour la Standardization des Fibres Artificielles (B. I. S. F. A.) (representing the combined European Viscose manufacturers) requests that the rayon committee of the A. S. T. M. study their specifications, in order to effect co-ordination and agreement with our specifications. Copies of their specifications are being forwarded from Switzerland and will be distributed at Charlotte.

### American Chatillon Stockholders Approve Merger

A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Chatillon Corporation was held for the purpose of considering the proposed merger with the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America. The stockholders ratified the merger without descent.



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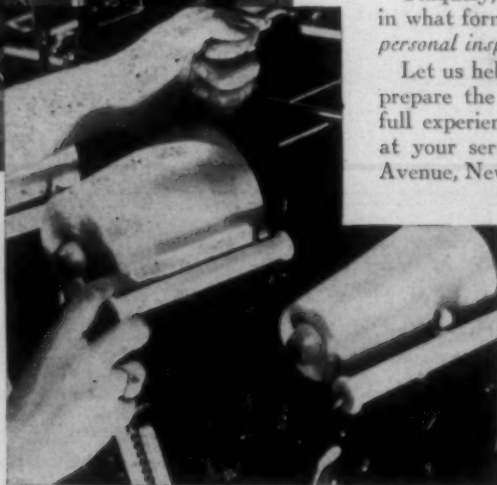


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# Waste Leaks in Cotton Mills

By Georgia

**T**HE period of depression, through which we are now passing, has produced varied results among the cotton mills, many of which have been far-reaching and undoubtedly, finally, the depression will be large factor in the development of great efficiency, or a blessing in disguise. It has brought eyes of officials, superintendents, and overseers to a greater realization than ever before to leaks and wastes in manufacturing. The problem now is reorganization with the desire of determining the weak places, within each organization.

The value of any productive machine depends largely upon its efficiency. Taking the mill as a whole the question of efficiency applies more directly to the cards than any other one machine. This is due to the fact that the card determines the quality of the mill's output. Two different mills on the same goods will often turn out widely different products, and the cause of the difference, when analyzed, almost invariably sifts down to the carding. In one mill it will be excellent, in another very poor—and often with what appears to be the same machinery.

The purchase and use of the right kind of cotton is of paramount importance in every mill. Mills have made the mistake of not judging the right grade of cotton in certain kinds of goods, for certain uses. Of course, now with the margin between grades and off colors very small, the saving would not be as much as in years past, but even now money can be saved in the proper purchase of cotton. Cotton buyers are very skilled as a rule on the merits and demerits of cotton

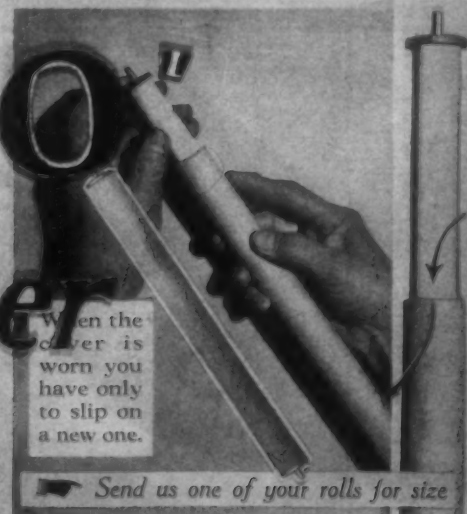
but very few cotton buyers know much about cotton from the manufacturing standpoint, or they do not know as much about it as they should.

The overseer of the various departments should consider themselves not only a supervisor of all machinery under their care, but he should consider himself an instructor and a judge of human nature; another of his duties which should be considered very important, is in finding ways to encourage and enlighten the help. He should personally talk with each operative that has any grievance with any of the other people under his jurisdiction. There are many operatives, at many times, undoubtedly, discouraged and dissatisfied about orders and not fully understanding what their duties are. All this, of course, are leaks of the payroll, amounting to great sums if continued for any great length of time.

In order to ascertain manufacturing costs it is essential that a correct knowledge of supplies used by each department of the mill be available. That of course must be taken care of by a competent supply man. Waste of supplies in a cotton mill may be enormous, unless it is watched carefully, by keeping accurate records of purchases and where the supplies are used. Through a well arranged supply room, a mill manager may obtain or keep a close check on the relative merits of the different items bought. He is able to catch any waste of supplies in the mill; this itself amounts to a great saving if correctly followed up, to say nothing

(Continued on Page 34)

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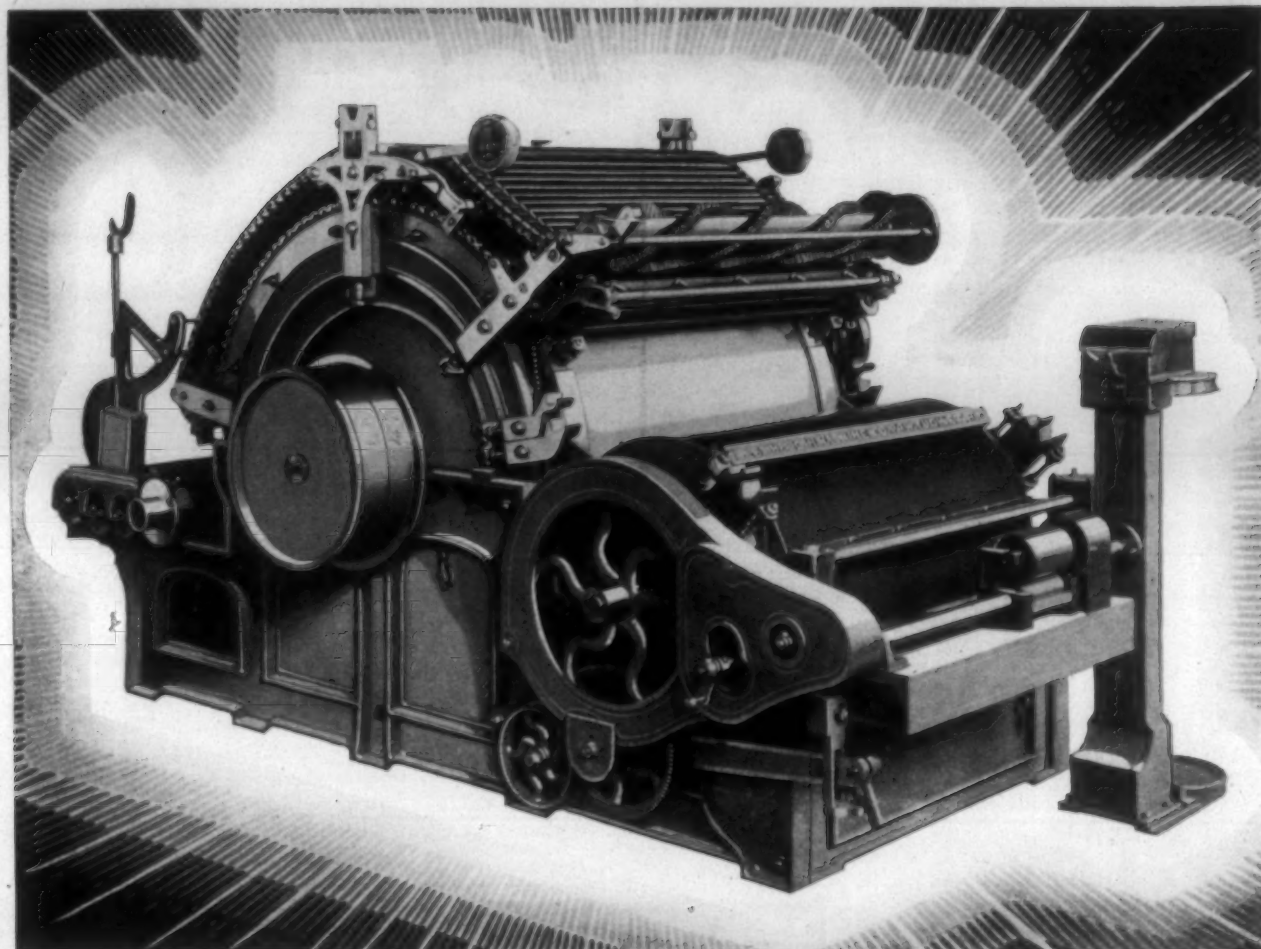
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## Knitting Division to be Organized April 4

Formal organization of a Knitters' Division of the Southern Textile Association is expected to be completed at a meeting to be held in Greensboro, N. C., on April 4th. A preliminary meeting held at High Point last week showed that sentiment among leading knitting mill men for the organization of the group is very favorable. While the attendance at the High Point meeting was small, those present were very much interested in forming a Knitters' Division. Some misunderstanding of the purposes of the organization was apparent in High Point and other knitting centers, but the clearing away of this misunderstanding has apparently cleared the way for a live organization.

The meeting at Greensboro will be held at the O. Henry Hotel.

A number of superintendents and overseers from mills spinning knitting yarns are to be present at the Greensboro meeting. Officials of the Southern Textile Association believe that a closer co-operation between spinners and knitters will be of great benefit to both. It is proposed that part of the technical discussion at Greensboro be devoted to an open forum in which spinners and knitters may talk over their common problems.

The technical discussion on knitting will be based upon the following list of questions:

### Hosiery Questions

How do you eliminate sleaziness?

Which is the best, the two bath, or one bath, method of dyeing?

What is the best temperature to use on your forms for silk or rayon hosiery?

Do you prefer bottle bobbins or cones, and why?

Do you believe in having humidity in your knitting room; if so, how much?

Which is the best, day light, or artificial light?

What type of artificial light do you prefer?

How often do you change sinkers on fine gauge work?

What method of lubricating do you advocate for your machines?

How do you condition your rayon for knitting?

What is the best method for dyeing rayon hosiery having a mercerized top, heel and toe?

How do you reclaim your defective merchandise?

Do you back wind your half hose tops, or sell them for waste?

How do you locate defective needles on a circular machine?

How do you prevent sinkers from clogging with lint?

Do you check your needle breakage?

Which do you prefer, 23 per cent or 25 per cent boil off on silk, and why?

Have you tried hydro-scope silk, and what were the results; or do you prefer to back wind?

What do you consider the major requirement of a good knitting yarn?

In addition to the above questions, knitters are invited to submit any other questions which they would like to have discussed at the meeting. These may be sent to Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, Johnston building, Charlotte, or brought to the meeting.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The Hickory Spinning Company recently placed an order with Borne Scrymser Company, New York, N. Y., for Breton mineral process equipment.



"STANDARD"  
—THE MOST ECONOMICAL  
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## Your Money! Where does it go—to replacements or PROFITS?

An important item in any balance sheet is the cost of machinery replacements and repairs. Yet in many plants a large slice of "depreciation" can be turned to "profits" by better preserving machinery life and efficiency through better and more careful lubrication. "Standard" lubricants cost more per pound and per gallon

than some others—but mill owners and operators everywhere are finding that this slight extra first cost earns big dividends in cutting repairs and replacements.

When any product of petroleum is sold under the name, "Standard," you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

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"STANDARD" Turbine Oil —Turbines  
"STANDARD" Motor Oil and Greases —Automobiles  
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil —Spindles

"STANDARD" Loom Oil —Looms  
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing —Leather Belts  
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil —Electric Motors  
"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant —Comb-boxes

A complete line of oils for mill lubrication

# "STANDARD" LUBRICANTS



# *This is the HARNESS for "HARD TIMES"*

## **Some of the Mills Now Running Non-Slip Mail-Eye Harness**

Abbeville Cotton Mills  
Adams Duck Mills  
Aulauga Cotton Mills  
Belton Mills  
Otis Company  
Canton Cotton Mills  
Dominion Textile Co., Canada  
Langdale Mill  
Leward Cotton Mills  
Sibley Mfg. Co.  
Scottdale Mills  
South Texas Cotton Mills  
Summerville Cotton Mills  
Tallassee Mills  
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.  
Waxahachie Cotton Mills  
Whitney Mfg. Co.  
Meritas Mills  
Monroe Cotton Mills  
Monticello Cotton Mills  
Pacolet Mfg. Co.  
Consolidated Textile Corporation  
Pelham Division

## **What 2 Superintendents Say about this Non-Slip Mail-Eye Harness**

"We have been using your Non-Slip Mail Eye harness on sheetings exclusively for some time and are pleased to say that they give entire satisfaction. We would not hesitate to recommend them to our friends."

"Our plant superintendent reports that your Mail Eye harness is giving excellent results in our weave room, in fact, is giving better service than any harness we have ever used; hence, we are planning to equip our looms 100% with your Mail Eye harness just as fast as possible."



## **These 3 utterly different features multiply harness life 3 to 5 times**

This is the harness that has upset all previous ideas about the "sameness" of all harness; the harness that 300 mills have adopted to multiply harness life three to five times and effect remarkable savings in the production of Osnaburgs, denims, tickings, tire fabrics, ducks and other heavy and medium weaves. Let us ship you a set to try. Note the coupon below.

Originally designed for durability and economy, the new Emmons Non-Slip Mail-Eye Harness does much more.

It eliminates absolutely and completely all eye-slippage, the source of innumerable loom stops. A patented self-locking device prevents wholly all "riding" of the eyes.

Then this harness notably reduces chafing of the warp and "fly." A new streamline construction lets the ends pass through soft and full; allows knots and slugs to go

through easily to signally improve the "cover" of your fabrics.

In addition, the new non-slip mail eye completely prevents the wearing of harness eyes. The steel mail eye gives you all the durability of steel with a fraction of its cost; plus the flexibility of cotton harness.

Equipped for the drawing-in machine, scientifically correct for cam looms, and "humidity proof," the Emmons Non-Slip mail eye harness has all the advantages of both steel and cotton harness. It is the one harness for "hard times."

Let us ship you one set to try. It may prove to be the one thing your weavers have needed to increase production per loom hour; to take the "sting" out of your harness bills. Send the coupon—this new harness comes to you with the distinctive tri-color markings (red, green and yellow).

## **GOOD "COVER" COMES FROM COTTON HARNESS**

### **EMMONS**

### **LOOM HARNESS COMPANY**

177 MAY STREET, LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

The attached memorandum on our letterhead gives the necessary data for the trial set of Non-Slip Mail Eye Harness offered in your recent advertisement.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

# New Machines Shown At Lancashire

Manchester, Eng.—At the Lancashire Cotton Fair held in Manchester, over 40 textile machinery firms exhibited interesting new machines. The automatic loom was being much discussed in Lancashire at the present time and the Whittaker loom and the Platt-Tovoda attracted much attention at the Fair. Platt Bros. also showed the "Shirley" carding engine and a new improved ring spinning frame for cotton. The frame has 96 spindles long  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches distance of spindles, 5 inches lift, for weft pirns, with rings  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter on the inside.

The special features of this new Platt ring spinning frame are briefly as follows:

The frame allows fine changes of twist gearing and a wide range of draft gearing, while, if it is desired to alter the lift after the frames have been put into service, this can be done easily without serious expense. Easy access is provided to all change-wheels, and all movable parts are made to give a minimum of trouble when a change is contemplated. They can make single or double geared frames for warp or weft,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches distance, with 1 inch to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter on the inside, and 5 inches to 9 inches lift. On the framing and tin rollers the spring pieces have been designed so that on one pattern lifts from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 7 inches can be obtained and on the other pattern lifts from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 9 inches can be obtained.

The tin roller pedestals are carried on stretchers which are secured to the spindle rails, thus when the lift is altered it is only necessary to move the spindle rail to the desired position, the tin roller being moved simultaneously. All the facings and edges of the frame ends are machine ground to "limit" gauges, enabling all parts comprising a complete headstock to be made interchangeable. In order to meet wide variations required, a simple draft gearing has been designed to provide roller shafts from four to 40.

## **Tweeddale & Smalley Show Flat Carding Engine**

Of considerable interest is a new flat carding engine shown by Tweeddale & Smalley (1920) Ltd., of Castleton. This machine is 37 inches on the wire, 110 flats (43 working). Special features of this machine are the application of ball bearings to shafts and cylinder, doffer and lickerin. There is a patent locking motion to cylinder door, a strap fork which can be operated from front or back of card, a new slow motion to doffer and a motion for grinding the flats from a working seating. Models are shown of the slow motion, a section of the rigid and flexible bend and comb box, showing how the bearings can be taken up to compensate for wear.

A weft ring spinning frame with novel features is exhibited by Howard & Bullough, Ltd., of Accrington. This frame contains 48 spindles 6 inch lift,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inch gauge,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch diameter ring, and is spinning 60s counts from double roving on paper tubes. The spindles of this machine are tape driven and of a patent "power saving" type, these being driven by tapes passing round two spindles only. Both sides of the machine are arranged for four lines of rollers, and are spinning with "high draft." The second top roller is a steel tube with cast iron ends and tapered nipples.

## **New Comber Attracts Interest**

The comber is perhaps the most spectacular machine at textile machinery exhibitions and Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., of Boston, have on view their latest model Nasmith combing machine. In addition to many special features—including the familiar Roth's waste aspirator, there is a patent fluff collector, which takes the form of a porous bag inserted in the tube of the aspirator, and which purifies the air exhausted into the atmosphere,

double feed rollers, for which 10 to 15 per cent increase in production is claimed, and Bellhouses weighting arrangement for the detaching roller.

This new comber is individually driven by three endless rubberized fabric ropes which is specially applicable to machines driven at short centers, such as the combing machine, and where it is necessary to retain as much as possible of the passage space between the machines. Further features claimed for this drive are its flexibility and shock-absorbing qualities, both of which are taken full advantage of in the comber, where the power varies considerably at different phases of the cycle of operations. The nippers can be adjusted from the top instead of from the underside of the machine. This makes the adjustment of the nipper to the cylinder needles much easier and simpler, should this become necessary in changing the half laps. There is a weight relieving motion applied to the draw-box rollers and this motion eliminates the necessity of unhooking the heavyweights when removing the top rollers in changing or in dealing with roller laps. In view of the growing tendency for heavier and more bulky laps to be worked, the advantages of this motion are obvious.

## **Bobbin Holder and Knotters Exhibited**

Improved knotters are shown by Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., of Leicester. The "rail" attachment is a new development in the use of the Boyce weavers' knotter. Messrs. Mellor Bromley have recently designed a special type of rail which extends the full length of the winding rframe. The knotter is attached to a ball-bearing carriage which runs along this rail. This arrangement is particularly suited for winding cotton, wool, rayon, and mercerized yarn from the hand to the bottle bobbin used in the hosiery trade. Points claimed for the rail fitting are that the knotter is fixed to the winding frame, and is thus protected from damage while it is always in the best position for efficient operation and it is impossible for it to touch by accident any bobbin or bank and the risk of damaging the yarn is thus avoided.

Another interesting device shown by Mellor Bromley is the Eclipse ball-bearing bobbin holder. This bobbin holder is devised by means of which bobbins are suspended in the creels of ring spinning and flyer frames. The bobbin is held on the holder by a spring which fits under the collar of the bobbin. This spring, although flexible, is of sufficient strength to support three times the weight of a full roving package. A tapered sleeve or locator is mounted on the body of the holder. Immediately the bobbin is pushed on to the body of the holder, this sleeve drops into position, centering the bobbin on the holder. The ball-bearing fitted to the Eclipse bobbin holder is of the type which provides a universal action. This insures the true running of the bobbin in the creel. It is claimed that this holder eliminates stretching of the roving and the effect of back draft, thereby giving improved drafting and more even yarn.

## **Several Firms Show New Winding Machines**

Improved winding machines are on several stands, Joseph Stubb, Ltd., of Manchester, exhibit a new pattern of quick traverse doubler winder, for winding two or more ends from cops, ring-spinning bobbins, ring-doubler bobbins, etc., unwound over the ends, making parallel or conical spools. This machine can also be arranged for winding single end only from cops, ring-spinning bobbins, ring-doubler bobbins or from hanks. The traverse motion has a separate cam for each side

(Continued on Page 28)



## World Rayon Trade Continues To Grow

Trade estimates place the production of rayon in the United States during 1929 at 123,200,000 pounds, which is 26 per cent greater than the production during 1928, 100 per cent in excess of 1926, and approximately 1,500 per cent larger than for 1919, according to F. E. Simmons, Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

The year's production was twice as great as that of Italy, the next largest producer, and nearly 10 per cent larger than the combined output of Italy and Great Britain, the second and third largest producers, it was pointed out. The domestic production of rayon yarns during 1929 was augmented by the importation of about 15,950,000 pounds, making available for consumption in the United States approximately 139,000,000 pounds, or nearly 35 per cent of the world production, according to the report.

### Expansion Rapid

"Much of the rayon industry's impetus in the United States has been acquired within recent years," Mr. Simmons said. "During the first ten years of the industry's existence the average annual gains in production amounted to approximately 1,000,000 pounds. Expansion was more rapid after 1921 and the output increased from 15,000,000 pounds in that year to 36,477,000 pounds in 1923 and 51,902,000 pounds in 1925.

"A gain of about 12,000,000 pounds was recorded in both 1926 and 1927, followed by increases of 22,000,000 and 25,000,000 pounds, respectively, in 1928 and 1929. If trade forecasts for 1930 are fulfilled, the output of rayon will be increased by about 35,000,000 pounds and may reach a total production of 160,000,000 pounds for the year."

### Viscose In Lead

According to trade estimates cited in the report, the viscose process accounted for about 86 per cent of the world production and about 85 per cent of the United States production during 1929. Cellulose acetate and cuprammonium processes are next in order of importance, with Great Britain and Germany shown as the chief producers by these processes with the United States ranking second in each case.

The United States is shown to be the leading producer of rayon by the nitro-cellulose and viscose processes and accounts for 64 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, of the world's total output of these two years.

Although American producers generally have depended upon the domestic market to absorb all of the production, the industry is now giving serious consideration to the possibility of developing foreign markets for American rayon yarns, according to Mr. Simmons.

Exports of rayon yarns during 1929 amounted to 223,289 pounds, valued at \$268,358, compared with 195,925 pounds, valued at \$290,656, during the previous year. The statistics of the trade show Central and South American countries and Canada as the principal markets for American rayon yarns at the present time.

## Textile Chemists to Chattanooga

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chattanooga will entertain the annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists next December, it is announced by R. L. Park, head of the local convention bureau.

The convention will have 300 delegates. The Chattanooga invitation was presented by Ben Dabbs, local representative of Du Pont.

## The Loom Lubrication Problem and its Solution

The Weave Room operator has his troubles. On the one hand he must keep up production—and that means continuous lubrication. On the other hand goods must be protected from oil spots.

And every loom operator knows how a liberal use of liquid oil will result in oil spots on the goods.

The answer is simple—just use NON-FLUID OIL—all pure, high quality lubricant, yet so adhesive that it won't leave bearings and get on goods.

But that is not all—for the fact is, that NON-FLUID OIL lasts so much longer in bearings that it actually costs less by the month for better lubrication—with protection from oil spotted goods thrown in free.

Used after test—explains the constant use of NON-FLUID OIL in leading textile mills throughout the country. Make this test in your own mill—write for sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

### New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Main Office: 292 Madison  
Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.  
Southern Agent

#### Warehouses:

Chicago, Ill.	Providence, R. I.	Atlanta, Ga.
St. Louis, Mo.	Detroit, Mich.	Charlotte, N. C.
New Orleans, La.	Spartanburg, S. C.	Greenville, S. C.



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month*

# Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind

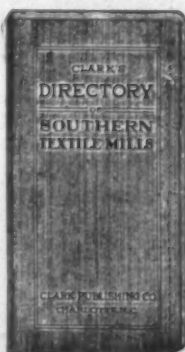
Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

THE  
DANA S.  
**COURTNEY**  
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.  
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

## Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

*Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every*

*Salesman who travels this territory.*

Current Edition: January, 1930

Price \$2.00

**Clark Publishing Co.**

Charlotte, N. C.

## PERSONAL NEWS

G. B. Hanby is now overseer weaving at the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, Kosciusko, Miss.

George Cornelson has resigned as secretary of the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., to accept a position with the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

D. P. Carey, president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, was recently elected president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce.

J. Spinks Hall has become general second hand in spinning at the Alfred Mills, Inc., formerly the Savona Mills, Charlotte.

John W. Arrington, president of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., who has been ill for some weeks, is improving rapidly but is still confined to his bed.

T. A. Sizemore recently completed 31 years of service as superintendent of the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.

C. E. Menefee, who has been representative for Iselin-Jefferson Company, with headquarters in Charlotte, has accepted the position of general manager of the Waldensian Weavers, Inc., Valdese, N. C.

E. C. Malone, of Rome, Ga., who represents Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York, in the Georgia and Alabama territory, will hereafter also have charge of the Carolinas territory.

— — Brazzil, formerly of the Judson Mills, Greenville, is now overseer of weaving at the Republic Mills No. 3, Great Falls, S. C., succeeding W. B. Shannon, who recently resigned.

R. Paul Snelling of Boston, Mass., vice-president of the Saco-Lowell Shops, visited the Southern office at Charlotte, N. C., on Friday of last week. Mr. Snelling was enroute North after visit to Aiken, S. C.

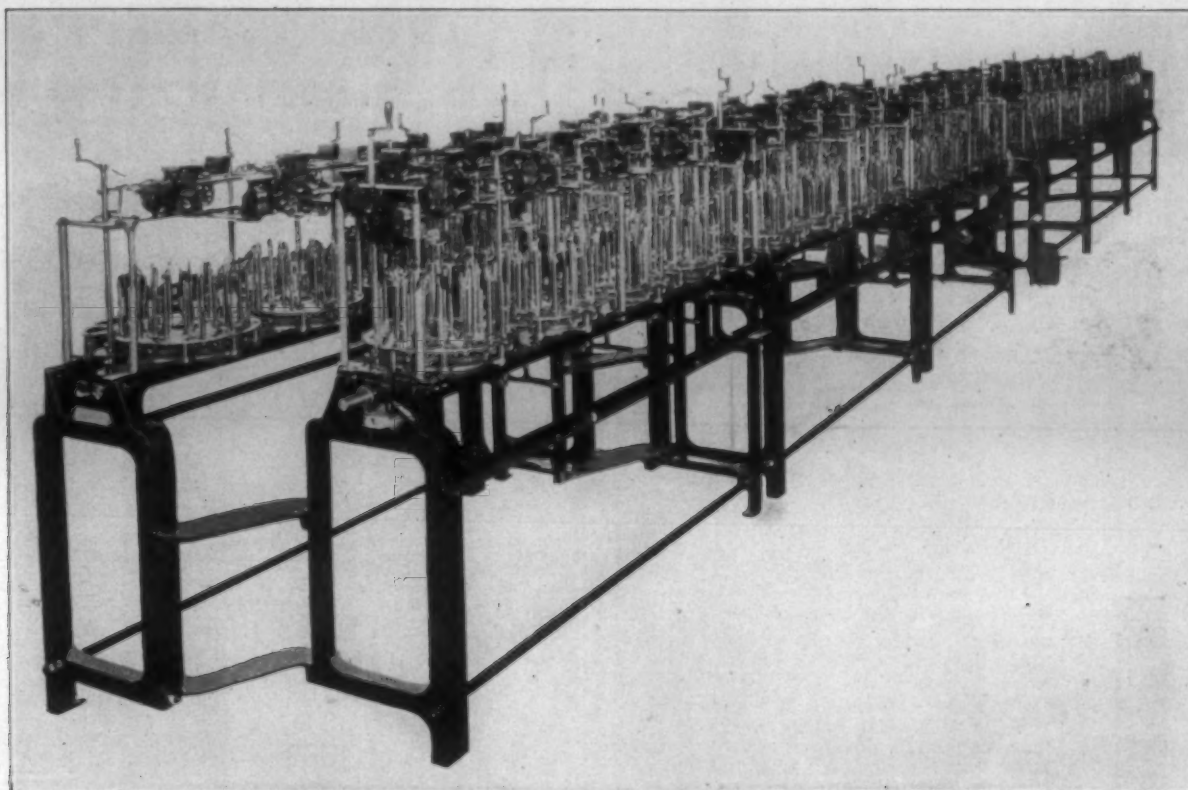
L. D. McAlister, formerly a textile man, but who more recently has been shop foreman of the Home Light & Power Company, of Greensboro, has accepted a position with the Southeastern Hotels Company, with headquarters at the George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville.

E. M. Terryberry, of Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company, who was recently made general sales agent for the company, was a visitor in Charlotte this week. He expects to go to England in the spring to introduce the straight wire type of card clothing to the mills in that country.

A. A. Murphy, sales manager for the Industrial Rayon Corporation, who has had his headquarters for several years in New York, will move to the company's general offices at Cleveland, to take more active charge of sales, beginning April 1.

Horace G. Woodbury for many years associated with Ridley Watts & Co., in the sale and merchandising of their gray fabrics, now enters the service of the Industrial Rayon Corp., to take charge of their New York office on April 1. Mr. Woodbury will be assisted in his work by the same men who have been associated with Mr. Murphy for several years, A. C. Siegel and H. B. Ungerleider. Mr. Woodbury, in addition to taking charge of the New York office for the company, will assist Harold R. Barker, who represents the company in the New England States, with offices in Providence, R. I., in the development of that territory.





An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

## CLEAN AS A WHISTLE

All the Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders are made of a number of small braiders built into one frame which takes the place of the ordinary wooden braider bench.

The frame is arranged so that there are no places to catch the dirt and so that there are no belts to carry lint or throw oil. The frame has four legs which rest on the floor and has no other connection to it so that brushes or brooms can be run under the machine and the floor kept perfectly clean.

Cleanliness is another commonsense feature that helps Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders to produce better work and to reduce braiding costs.

### PRODUCTS

of  
Rhode Island Braiders

Tape  
Binding  
Flat Elastic  
Braid  
Rickrack Braid  
Lingerie Braid  
Candle Wicking  
Rug Braids  
Square Packing  
Spindle Banding  
Jacquard Lacing  
Fish Lines  
Clothes Lines  
Shoe Laces  
Wicking  
Sash Cord  
Round Packing  
Hose Covering  
Wire Covering  
Round Elastic  
Braids

## FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY

3908-18 Frankford Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865

## Another user of Bondaron Textile Leathers speaks up!



Lug Strap

"I know that I am saving money for my mill on the leather without counting the extra production from less strap breakage."\*



Check Strap

That, and similar expressions of satisfaction are heard from not a few but many users of BOND Textile Leathers.

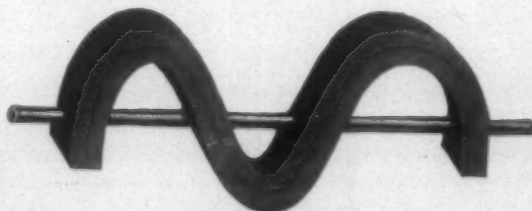
Of course, such praise is gratifying, for the House of BOND has spent many years in developing the very best Check Straps, Lug Straps, Pickers, Bumpers and Leather Belting.

BONDARON, the original and genuine leather with the hair on, is cut from choice sections of the choicest hides. Tanned and manufactured under an exclusive process, we have produced a superior product—one that has caused many imitations but no equal.

Look for the BONDARON trademark on all Textile Leathers. That's the best insurance against leather troubles that we know of.

Better still, send us a trial order today. We guarantee in advance that you will be well satisfied with your purchase.

\*Name on request.



Bumper Strap

CHARLES

**Bond**  
COMPANY

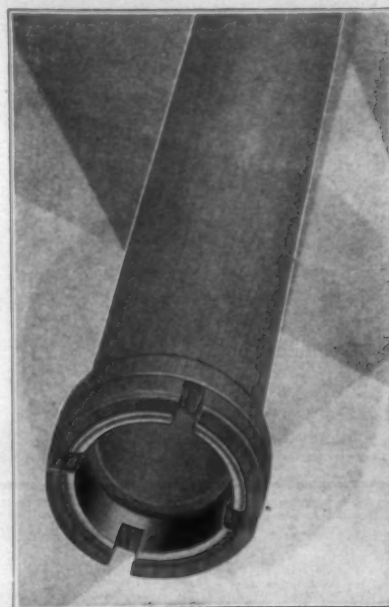
617 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leather Curriers and Manufacturers of Textile Leathers and Belting.

## Greater Protection at the Bobbin Base for U S Card Room Bobbins

An interesting development in bobbin base protection is contained in an announcement by the U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company of a new type of shield to give added protection to the base of U S card room bobbins.

The new shield is of metal, well constructed, and designed to give a full measure of strength and protection to the inside base of U S card room bobbins. It is presented to the textile trade as the U S inside base shield, and as such protects the inside of the bobbin base from the usual chipping and scarring by gear collars. Moreover, it acts as a reinforcement to strengthen U S card room bobbins against cracking, and any other wear of handling or operating.



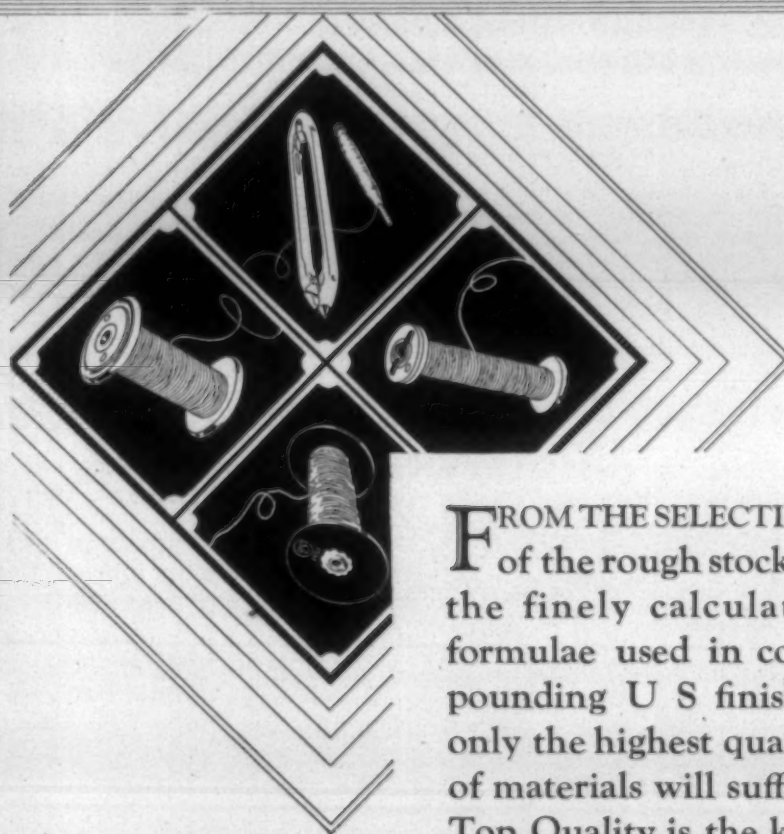
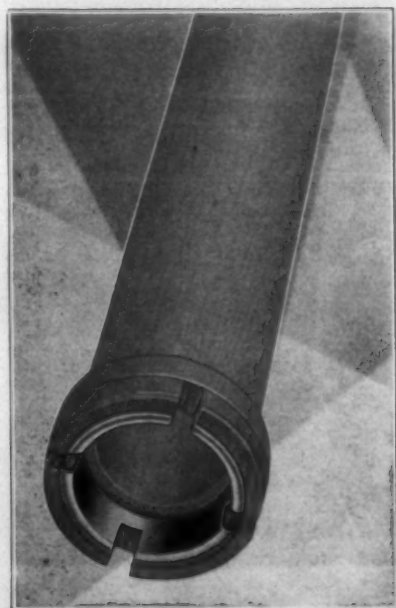
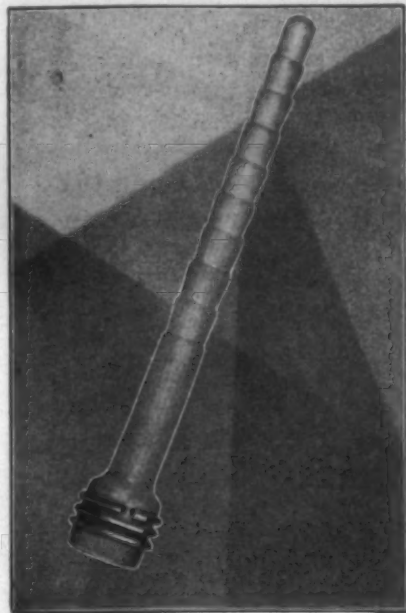
"Although primarily designed to give greater protection at the bobbin base for U S card room bobbins, thereby assuring them a longer operating life, the U S inside base shield gives an added and equally valuable service. Mill men are acquainted with the handling hazards of the same type of shields which so often cut and scratch the hands of operators. This condition can not exist where U S card room bobbins fitted with the new inside base shield are being run, because the shield is designed to give protection where it is most needed and consequently rarely comes into direct contact with the hands of employees. Moreover, the shield itself is so turned and fitted into the bobbin base that even though an operator may handle the card room bobbins roughly or carelessly there could be no opportunity for scratched or cut hands," the announcement says.

The U S inside base shield is perhaps a forerunner of other U S developments now under way towards improving the construction and design of principal products in the bobbin, spool, and shuttle industry.

Covington, Va.—D. L. Phillips, Roanoke contractor, is the successful bidder for the first of several dormitories to be erected near the plant of Industrial Rayon Corporation in South Covington. Only one dormitory will be built at first.



# SELECTION



FROM THE SELECTION  
 of the rough stock to  
 the finely calculated  
 formulae used in com-  
 pounding U S finishes  
 only the highest quality  
 of materials will suffice.  
 Top Quality is the key-  
 note of the entire U S  
 System and nothing else  
 will do.

For bobbins, spools,  
 and shuttles call the ex-  
 perience U S consul-  
 tant in your business  
 neighborhood.

*Founded in 1857*

## U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE

MANCHESTER, N.H.  
 EASTERN DIVISION

### COMPANY

MONTICELLO, GA.  
 JORDAN DIVISION

MANCHESTER, N.H. ~ GOFFSTOWN, N.H.  
 LAWRENCE, MASS.  
 WILLOUGHBY, VT. ~ PHILADELPHIA, PA.



GREENVILLE, S.C.  
 MONTICELLO, GA. DUBLIN, GA.  
 JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIOUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

### SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Our No Curtailment Figures

The statistics published by us last week and which showed that there was no curtailment by cotton mills in 1929, have attracted much attention and caused a great deal of discussion.

A very prominent cotton manufacturer writes us as follows:

Your editorial in your March 6th issue, under the caption "No Curtailment in 1929" will undoubtedly bring out as much or more discussion than any editorial you have recently published. As usual, it will be criticized, and no doubt, some will say that these figures will serve to further depress goods prices.

On the other hand, the figures have made a profound impression upon me, and I believe that they will accomplish considerably more good than any possible harm. They show conclusively that in spite of all of our efforts, we have made little impression. Of course, if you should segregate the figures by groups, you will undoubtedly find that some groups present an entirely different picture than that presented by the total figures.

We believe, as the manufacturer states, that our editorial will do far more good than harm.

The time for deception is past and we believe that the situation can only be remedied by fearlessly facing the facts.

In commenting upon our figures the New York Journal of Commerce says:

In going over the figures assembled by the Bulletin it appears that Massachusetts mills average in 1925-26-27 about 19,000,000,000 spindle hours, compared with 15,989,736,394 in 1929 and 13,888,925,549 in 1928. In the latter year New Bedford mills were idle from April till October on account of a strike and something over 2,000,000 spindles were involved.

That statement is to a large extent correct, but since 1925 and 1926 a large number of mills in Massachusetts have been dismantled and many others closed down indefinitely and therefore a portion of the decline in spindle hours was due to such mills.

It is also true that some of the Fall River

print cloth mills resumed operations in 1929 and that they account for some of the increase in spindle hours.

Our editorial was not intended to be sectional and we showed that with the exception of one State in New England every cotton manufacturing State increased, during 1929, its spindle hours and its production of cotton goods.

## Low Cotton Means Increased Consumption

Figures issued by the International Federation of Spinners show the consumption of American cotton for the six months ending January 31st to have been 7,083,000 bales, against 7,613,000 bale for the previous six months, which is a decline of 530,000 bales.

On the other hand they show that the world's consumption of all kinds of cotton during the six months was 13,202,000 bales as compared with 12,868,000 for the previous six months or an increase of 334,000 bales.

American cotton has greater spinning value than that of India or other countries and the present low price will certainly cause many to turn to American cotton and it will be a mistake to assume that the present rate of consumption of American cotton will continue.

## The Conservative American Federation of Labor

A newspaper dispatch from Philadelphia describes the following occurrence on Tuesday of this week:

Several men were shot and slightly wounded tonight in disorders resulting from the hosiery mill strike in the Kensington district.

The shootings came when a crowd of alleged strikers and their sympathizers stormed the home of Peter Martone, and his two daughters who are employees of the H. C. Aberle Hosiery Mills.

Witnesses said that several hundred strike sympathizers hurled bricks and other missiles, breaking most of the windows in the first and second stories of the house.

Peter Martone and his two daughters were guilty of nothing except exercising their constitutional right to continue at work.

Those who hurled bricks through windows upon this man and the two girls were representatives of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

President Greene has recently been painting his American Federation of Labor as a conservative organization which would bring peace and goodwill to the South.

Their actions at Philadelphia this week is typical of their work.



### The Atlanta Meeting

The meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia in Atlanta on Tuesday of this week was probably the best meeting which that organization has ever held.

The attendance was large and discussion unusually practical and interesting. The success of the meeting was due in a large measure to the very able manner in which the discussion on carding was handled by E. H. Rogers of Atlanta and that on spinning by Don Towers of Rome, Ga.

### The Wiggins Case

The trial of Horace Wheelus and others accused of killing Amy Wiggins, at Gastonia resulted in a complete acquittal of the accused.

After numerous communists had testified to seeing Horace Wheelus fire the shot, he proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was in the court house at Charlotte attending a communist trial at the time he was accused of shooting Amy Wiggins.

According to disinterested parties, there was a small hole, the size of a dime, in the glass windshield of the truck immediately after Amy Wiggins was shot and the following day the communists had a new glass put in and thereby destroyed the evidence.

One communist witness claimed that he knocked the hole in the glass with a crutch, but anyone knows that, while a pistol ball can put a small round hole in a glass, a blow from a crutch would shatter it.

It is our opinion that when the truck upon which the communists were riding collided with the automobile, the sudden and unexpected shock caused a pistol in the hand of a man on the front seat, to go off. The ball passed through the front windshield and killed Amy Wiggins.

Everyone regrets that she was killed, but we do not believe that any of the people who followed the truck upon its return to Bessemer City fired the fatal shot.

### Hard Work the Remedy

A newspaper correspondent who has been investigating conditions in the rural sections of eastern North Carolina, reports that except in spots they are not as bad as they have been painted.

He quotes a banker in that section as saying:

"One thing that has contributed largely to the present depression is that many people have lived beyond their

resources. We've got to get to work. Any county with six cows to one thousand autos had just this sort of thing coming to it. It is an economic situation and it can't be remedied by politics at all. It's got to be remedied by hard work."

Cotton mill employees, even in mills which are operating three days per week, are prosperous compared to the people in the rural sections of eastern North Carolina who are without food and have no way of earning money except through next fall's crop.

The banker who made that statement spoke the truth. The situation in rural sections of North Carolina is serious but back of it is the fact that the people in that section have, since 1920, lived beyond their means and have done very little work.

### Do the Workers Want to Destroy Their Own Jobs?

As we have before stated in this magazine, Northern mills are not unionized. We know of but one textile plant in New England that is a 100 per cent union shop—just one. Yet the United Textile Workers have been constantly operating in New England for more than 20 years. The Northern operatives who have tried the union plan have given it up. Can the American Federation of Labor, all of a sudden, do any better for Southern weavers and spinners than they have done for the Northern worker?

If you want a concrete example of how much unionism benefits the wage earner study the problem of the British worker today. The cotton mill operatives of England are thoroughly unionized and the industry in that country is in a sad plight—hundreds of thousands of English spindles and looms are shut down and the English operatives are hungry. Does that situation appeal to the intelligent Southern worker?

The cotton goods business, knit goods factories and rayon industry are pretty well divided between the Northern and Southern States. Raise wages in the South beyond reason, decrease hours of labor, and increase costs 10 per cent, and the North will get the business—and Southern workers will find themselves out of jobs of any description. Does this likely contingency appeal to spinners and weavers in Dixie?—*Industry and Labor*, Manchester, N. H.

We trust there's no omen in the fact that the numerals in 1930 add up 13.—Tampa Tribune.

Lamb's fleece overcoats are said to be the popular wear this winter among the Wall Street bears.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

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Institutional Developments  
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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**Thomasville, N. C.**—The Amazon Cotton Mills have purchased additional roving machinery from the Woonsocket Machine & Press Company.

**Valdese, N. C.**—The Valdese Manufacturing Company is installing the Breton mineral process equipment purchased from Borne Scrymser Company, New York, N. Y.

**Spray, N. C.**—The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills have purchased twelve new Fales & Jenks twisters, which will be installed at once.

**Nashville, Tenn.**—Walter Fred Hosiery, Inc., increased capital from 49,000 to 75,000 shares of stock, no par value; manufactures women's silk full fashioned hose.

**Columbia, Tenn.**—Part of the machinery of the Columbia Cotton Mill has been shipped to Shelbyville, Tenn., and a portion to Humboldt, Tenn. The plant is by no means dismantled, but the number of workers has been decreased by 150 people.

**Mebane, N. C.**—The plant formerly operated by the Howard Silk Throwing Company has been leased by Harry Dotts, Jr., and Frank Strauss and will be operated under the name of F. & M. Dye Works. These men operated the plant for the Howard Silk Throwing Company and are expert rayon dyers.

**Greenville, S. C.**—American Spinning Company, one of the plants in this section which has not curtailed recently, will do so soon, now that all mills are to get on a short schedule. The night runs will be shortened by five hours per week, and the dinner hour operations will be abandoned from the daylight schedule.

Many other plants in this section are now running on the 40-hour per week schedule, the plants of Victor-Monaghan Company being those on this schedule.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—Fire of undetermined origin recently did damage at the Klumac Mill in the southern section of the city that is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The first was discovered as the night workmen were leaving and the damage from the fire was mostly in the large weave room although water there and in other sections of the mill did great damage.

Rayon bedspreads are among the output of the mill and a big item of damage was to new patterns that were stacked in the building ready for installing.

**Middlesboro, Ky.**—Martin Bros., manufacturers of Marpage elastic products have taken a lease in Kentucky Mine Supply building for 6,400 square feet of space. The building is being changed for the requirement. The company has purchased five elastic weaving looms and necessary warping and winding machinery to weave the elastic goods that they are now manufacturing. There will be three shifts of eight hours each per day to keep the looms going as this is the busy season for the company. There will be 50 additional hands taken into the plant during this month. Frank Needham, of Brockton, Mass., formerly with A. G. Spalding Sporting Goods Company will be superintendent. Mr. Needham will arrive this month to take charge.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**Oxford, N. C.**—C. & M. Hosiery Mills here, dyers and finishers of hosiery, which formerly operated 30 machines, are now operating 50 of these machines, 20 having recently been installed. The plant contracts for hosiery in gray. It has been announced that approximately 85 per cent of the goods manufactured at this plant is shipped abroad. The goods, which are dyed and finished, are sold to jobbers and exporters. S. Coln is president of C. & M. Hosiery Mills; N. Coln, secretary; Charles I. Coln, treasurer, and I. J. Mazur, manager.

**Morristown, Tenn.**—The addition to the plant of Morristown Knitting Mills, Inc., here has been completed and 35 new Scott & Williams machines, Model B-3 have been installed for the manufacture of 320-needle hose; ten loopers were also added. This plant has been manufacturing infants' fine grade hosiery. This plant is headed by J. B. Neil, president; C. D. Trobaugh, treasurer; E. F. Smith, secretary; and R. L. Rayburn, superintendent.

**Clinton, S. C.**—The annual stockholders meeting of the Joanna Cotton Mills of Goldville, was held in the office of the company president over by H. W. Hack of New York, the directing head of the corporation.

The meeting was attended by W. H. Regenery of Chicago, H. W. Hack, E. L. Durgin and B. E. Bushnell, all of New York, and members of the board of directors. W. A. Moorehead of Goldville, general manager of the mill, was elected a member of the board of directors as a successor to the late Stewart Hartshorn who recently passed away.

**Red River, S. C.**—All officers and directors of the Red River Cotton Mill were re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of that organization held last Monday.

Officers chosen by the directors are: Alexander Long, Sr., chairman of the board; York Wilson, president and treasurer; Daniel Heyward, of Rion, vice-president; C. P. Simpson, secretary.

Directors elected are: Alexander Long, Sr., York Wilson, Daniel Heyward, George Norwood, S. N. Johnson, Jr., J. E. Marshall, R. M. London, J. M. Hemphill, Chester.

Officials report a successful fiscal year just ended. The plant, they state, operated on day and night shifts throughout the entire year. The output is now sold up to April 15, 1930, based on day and night operation.

**Tryon, N. C.**—The Southern Mercerizing Company is having machinery and equipment for the manufacture of hose installed at its Soumerco plant near Tryon.

The plant will start manufacturing 500 dozen pairs per day. Arrangements are being made, however, so that if the demand justifies production may be increased to 1,500 dozen pairs per day.

F. P. Bacon and W. C. Ward are owners of the Southern Mercerizing Company, which for years has been one of the leading industries of Polk County. They will operate the new plant with Julian B. Carpenter, of Landrum, S. C., as superintendent. The payroll will range from \$5,000 to \$15,000 monthly, and will be of great benefit to Tryon and community.

# K-A

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Many mill men have long accepted the K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion as the Symbol of warp stop efficiency.



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Mill men fail often to appreciate technical problems incidental to the building of textile machinery and therefore they often do not recognize that this same technical knowledge is necessary on repairing and overhauling.

The proper functioning of textile grinding machinery is dependent largely upon the care and knowledge exercised in the manufacture of small parts. This knowledge must be applied in repairs and re-conditioning that such machinery requires each year or two.

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**RAYON SIZE**

### Cotton Goods Statistics for February

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of February, 1930, were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during the four weeks of February amounted to 266,849,000 yards, or at the rate of 66,712,000 yards per week.

Shipments during the month of February were 274,543,000 yards, equivalent to 102.9 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 243,861,000 yards, or 91.4 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 445,125,000 yards, representing a decrease of 1.7 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders on February 28th were 360,889,000 yards, representing a decrease of 7.8 per cent during the month.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

### Obituary

#### Jokichi Takamine, Jr.

Jokichi Takamine, Jr., president of the Takamine Laboratory, Inc., Clifton, N. J., manufacturers of Polyzime "P," died recently as a result of injuries sustained in an accident in New York City.

Mr. Takamine was the son of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine, world famous discoverer of Adrenalin and Taka Diastase and founder of the various companies in American and Japan which bear his name.

The business of the laboratory will be continued under the management of Mr. Takamine's brother, Eben T. Takamine, who will become president of the company.

Mr. Takamine was 41 years old and was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1913. He was a director in a number of companies in New York and Japan, and a member of many clubs and scientific societies.

### Celanese Has Best Year

The largest net profits from operations in its history were reported for the year ended December 31, 1929, by the Celanese Corporation of America in its annual report. The report showed that the company's net profit from operations was more than \$5,000,000 during the past year.

**ALL STEEL**

# Economy

**FIRE PROOF**

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**LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.**

**ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ☐ ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.**

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FOR 45 YEARS**

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**BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES**

**IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET**



## Program for Carders Meeting

The Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association, which is to meet at the Y. M. C. A., Clemson College, S. C., on Friday, March 21, will use the following list of questions as a basis for the technical discussion, the questions having been sent out by J. O. Corn, chairman of the Division, who will preside at the meeting.

### Stock

1. Does anyone check for regain in bales before they are opened up?
2. If you do hold your relative humidity at a constant figure in the picker room, how much do you find your actual regain in finished laps to vary?

### Opening Room Equipment

3. What is the most efficient lay out of opening and mixing for middling 1-inch cotton? (No name of machinery builders).
4. Do you oil your stock? If so, why? Please give figures if you have them. One process picking; settings; any change from 2 or 3 process. Is it practical on No.'s from 50s to 80s? Production per hour or week per machine. (State weights of lap and Nos. made.) Variation allowed and per cent of rejections.

### Card

5. What do you say? Knead wire, straight wire, metallic, or none at all? Be careful, but let's have facts.
6. Have you discovered that your cylinder and lick-in speeds were wrong? How?
7. How do you strip? System.
8. Continuous stripper.
9. What draft to use on 11 ounce lap?

### Waste

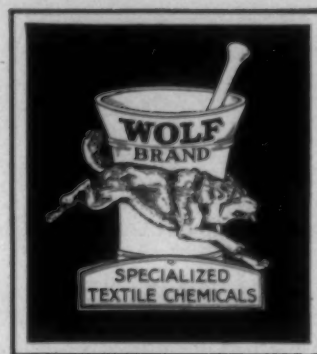
10. What is a fair per cent of waste to take out of middling and strict low middling cotton up through cards? In 30's to 40's yarn. Give each waste per cent.

### Drawing

11. Why do some frames make lighter sliver than others?
12. One process drawing. Why have you not adopted it?

### Fly Frames

13. What changes are necessary to make in carding, when long draft spinning is used? Twists, drafts, etc.
14. What break draft is best on roving frames?
15. What is the average life of a cork roll on slubbers, intermediates, speeders? What is the average life between buffings?
16. Do you find any increase in breaking strength on a cork roll over leather?
17. Are your numbers as even on leather as they are on cork?
18. Are your cloth weights right? What do they vary? Give heaviest, lightest and average for six months.
19. System of keeping numbers and variations allowed before a change is made? (Give system in detail.)
20. The origin of twist multiple, that is by whom was it started? By whom adopted? When did it replace twist per inch? What is its advantage?
21. What is break draft?



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## New Machines Shown At Lancashire

(Continued from Page 16)

of the machine, working in an oil-bath with adjustment provided for taking up wear. The auxiliary motion for eliminating figuring-up of the yarn on the spool is also fitted in the traverse motion box. The driving shaft and drum shafts are fitted with ball bearings. The traverse rails are light in weight, but of strong section, and are fitted with sheet steel guides with porcelain ends which are easily changed when required to suit various counts of yarn.—Daily News Record.

## Consumption Will Soon Be Increased

In its week-end circular to its trade the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. said: "In spite of the fact that there was a decline of 1c per pound in cotton during the week, our sales have picked up and are on a basis of full production. Most of this gain was in gray goods—print cloths, sheetings, drills and twills and wide fabrics. It is evident that the very low prices at which goods have been obtainable have been making an impression on buyers' minds, for a number of large orders have been placed. Though most of the interest has been in nearby deliveries, in a few cases goods have been purchased to run through July-August. Prices on gray goods have far more than discounted the decline in cotton. In a number of cases they have gone lower than they went in 1926-1927 when cotton went far below any price that we are likely to see in the near future.

"We feel confident that around current levels consumption of cotton goods is bound to increase, not only in this country but the world over. While many factors, including the stock market break last fall and the consequent slump in business and the increase in unemployment, have played a very important part in the decline in cotton, we think that an even more important part has been played by the heavy stocks of foreign growth and the decline in silver and political unrest in both China and India, with consequent curtailment of buying power.

"Japan competition is making itself felt more keenly than ever along the west coast of South America, Central America and British India and China. In the new tariff on cotton goods in British India an extra duty of 5 per cent is levied on goods of other than British manufacture. This is undoubtedly aimed at Japan and has already brought a protest from that nation.

"In the New York district retail sales in department stores for January showed an increase of 2 per cent over January, 1929, while stocks of merchandise at the end of the month were 4 per cent lower than a year ago. Cotton goods, however, did not do as well as the general average, for cotton goods sales showed a decrease of 7.3 per cent and stocks an increase of .9 per cent. For the country at large department store sales were 2 per cent larger than in January a year ago, while inventories at the end of the month were 3 per cent below the level of a year ago. In sales, gains were shown in the Boston, Richmond and New York districts; the heaviest losses were shown in the Atlanta, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Dallas districts. San Francisco showed an increase in stocks; all other districts showed a decrease, the heaviest decreases being reported from the Minneapolis and Philadelphia districts.

"We continue in the belief that sales for March-April will make relatively better showing than those in January-February."

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# AN ACCIDENT TURNS OUT TO BE A BONANZA



**T**O reduce the cost of manufacturing, a well-known Rhode Island mill had extended its roving frame jobs so that every employee had more spindles to look after. However, jobs were not changed until careful figuring definitely established the amount of work each hand had to do. Outside of a few complaints from chronic kickers, all went well for about a month, when suddenly the work began to run badly on the fine frames and the superintendent had a fine row on his hands.

## *Temperature correct but humidity low*

A check-up showed the frames in good order and running at the proper speeds. The weight and quality of the intermediate roving delivered were O.K. The temperature in the room was right, but the humidity was very low.

Upon inspection the humidifier heads were found to be clean and in good condition, but the control device had been broken. Consequently, the humidity had dropped very low on account of the heat generated by the frames and was the cause of the trouble. Repairs were immediately made and in two hours production was running along as usual. It was later learned that the control instrument had been broken accidentally.

## *Correct humidity benefits everyone*

With this experience in mind, the mill superintendent made a very careful study of humidity conditions throughout his mill. By raising humidities, and putting in a few more automatic controls, he was able to stretch out his jobs still more in the roving and other departments as well, to everyone's benefit.

The help in that mill now realize that their pay is directly influenced by the right humidity and temperature conditions. This accident turned out to be a bonanza. It prompted a thorough study of mill humidity the results of which gave greater production under better working conditions.

If the trouble has to do with the humidity conditions in the roving, the yarn, the weaving, the finished goods or the goods after shipment, our engineering staff can show you how to eliminate the trouble and have a sweet-running mill ever after. Write for your copy of "Air Plane Tours through many Mills," without obligation.

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Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	24	—W—	
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Washburn, Inc.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	39
H. & B. American Machine Co.	13	Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	40	Weslinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	2	Whitin Machine Works	3
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	43
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	40	Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
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—I—			
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Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
—K—			
Kaumagraph Co.	—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	38
Keever Starch Co.	—	—P A T E N T S —	
—L—			
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—	Trade-marks, Copyrights	
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	5	A former member of the Examining	
Lewis, John D.	—	Corps in the United States Patent	
Lincoln Electric Co.	35	Office. Convenient for personal inter-	
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Link-Belt Co.	—	<b>PAUL B. EATON</b>	
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Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.			
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## PATENTS

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views.

**PAUL B. EATON**  
Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797  
314 McLahen Building  
Washington, D. C.

## ALL-RAYON TOWEL SAID TO BE GETTING A GOOD RECEPTION

An all-rayon Turkish towel in the Moore line shown by the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. is said to be experiencing "a very good reception" in the trade. This is available in bath and guest or individual towel sizes as well as face cloths, all in matching solid pastel colors. The bath towels can be retailed at \$1.

A report tells of the successful introduction of these towels at the Made-in-Carolinas sale at J. B. Ivey & Co. The demand for them was unexpectedly large, it was said at the store, necessitating the services of a truck to bring more from the mill when the first consignment was sold out. Robert Lassiter, president of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, reports that in preliminary tests of the rayon towels, one was washed 48 times and came out in good shape.

The rayon towels were first offered on the market here several months ago, it is said, and have been placed in a number of the large department stores.

## VERNON-WOODBURY NET INCOME RISES

Baltimore, Md. — The annual report of Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., for 1929, made public, reveals that the company enjoyed one of the best years in its history.

Net income aggregated \$726,883, as compared with \$370,332 in the previous year. The 1929 net is equivalent to approximately \$10 per share on the preferred stock, as compared with \$5.09 earned on the preferred in 1928.

Surplus as of December 31, 1929, was \$1,837,663.80, against \$1,474,277.54 at the beginning of the year.

## GILLEATHER

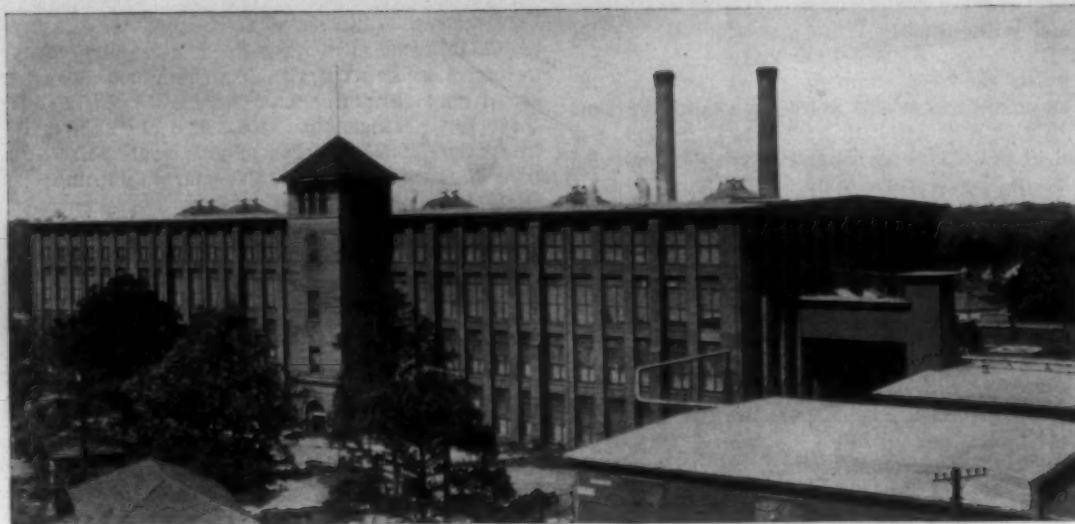
### FOR TOP ROLLS

BEST QUALITY  
SHEEP SKIN

GILL LEATHER CO.  
SALEM, MASS.



‘ ‘ E V E R Y   K N O T   A   W E A V E R ’ S   K N O T ’ ’



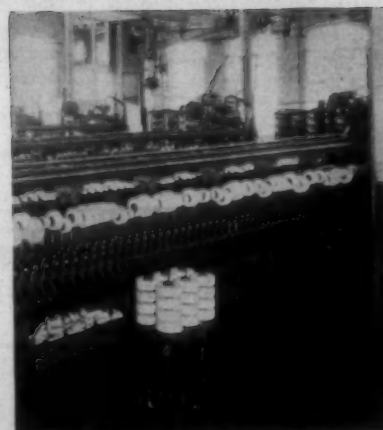
# WARE SHOALS MFG. CO. ~

WARE SHOALS, S. C.



## *Satisfied Users of* BARBER-COLMAN MACHINES

Among the rolling hills where three counties meet—at Ware Shoals on the Saluda river—is the mill of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co. They are one more on our long and growing list of Satisfied Users. Four of our Automatic Spoolers and three of our High Speed Warpers are to be found in their well-kept mill.



## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

*General Offices and Plant*  
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

GREENVILLE, S. C.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

### Durham Hosiery Profit Is \$262,523

Durham Hosiery Mills, for the year ended December 31, 1929, reports net income of \$262,523, after depreciation, interest, reserve for contingencies, bad debts, etc., as compared with \$67,457 in the previous year. Sales totaled \$5,713,004 against \$5,504,179 in 1928.

The balance sheet of company as of December 31, 1929, shows current assets of \$1,689,423 against current liabilities of \$753,873, or a ratio of 2.24 to 1. Inventories are valued at \$1,322,172, as compared with inventories of \$1,576,025 in the previous year.

In his report to stockholders of the company, D. P. Carey, president, states that the future prospects indicate "business for the first six months of 1930 will not be as good as it was in the first six month of 1929." In 1929, he states, the company shipped 2,163,859 dozens of hosiery and 3,090,540 pounds of yarn.

During 1930, he says, 16 new additional machines to cost about \$150,000, will be installed. Fourteen new machines were added in the fall of 1928 and the spring of 1929.

The balance sheet, as of December 31, 1929, shows assets as follows:

Cash, \$204,730; notes receivable, maturing during 1930 and interest accrued, \$19,861; accounts receivable, \$142,658; inventories, \$1,322,172; special accounts, \$94,640; land, buildings, machinery, etc., less depreciation, \$2,-

900,654; advance payment on machinery contract, \$12,320; deferred charges, \$62,654, making total assets of \$4,759,693.

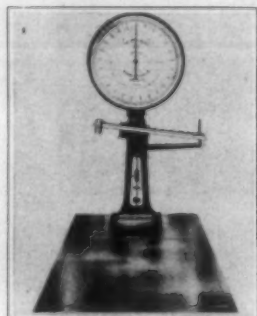
Under liabilities are listed the following items:

Notes and acceptances payable, \$595,628; mortgage bonds payable during 1930, \$25,000; accounts payable, \$133,244; street assessments, due subsequent to 1930 and deferred credit items, \$5,370; 6 per cent first mortgage serial gold coupon bonds, due 1931-1934, \$350,000; reserve for contingencies, \$100,000; 6 per cent cumulative preferred, 32,737½ shares of \$100 each, \$3,273,750; common A stock, no par, 12,500 shares, nothing; common B stock, no par, 37,500 shares, nothing; represented by capital surplus, \$262,197; earned surplus at December 31, 1929, \$14,501, making total liabilities, \$4,759,393.

### Clemson Adds Machines

Clemson, S. C.—As the Clemson Textile School has had several calls for men trained in knitting, plans are under way for developing the knitting division of the department. The following new machines have been recently added: 1 Fidelity selvage welt ribber 220x3½; 1 Fidelity French welt ribber 240x3½; 1 Brinton trick wheel machine for golf hose; 1 table of Stetten electric hosiery forms, and 1 Oswald lever winder for preparing rayon. Within a short time two additional Hemphill machines, one 144-needle 3¼ diagonal one.

## KRON SCALES FOR TEXTILE MILLS



The Old Reliable, Automatic, Springless Dial Scales of proven merit and performance are dependably accurate and durable, establishing speed and economy in your weighing operations. Kron Scales will safeguard your profits by eliminating the guesswork and inaccuracies that result from using old fashioned hand-operated beam scales.

There are especially designed KRONs for Textile Mill requirements — COTTON SCALES — LAP SCALES — CLOTH SCALES — YARN SCALES — SLASHER SCALES.

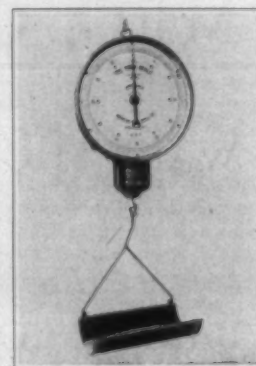
After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency.

Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

**American Kron Scale Company**

422 E. 53rd Street

New York City



**Twenty Years of Manufacturing Experience Contribute to the Never Failing Accuracy and All-Round Satisfactory Performance of American Bobbins and Spools**

#### ROLLS

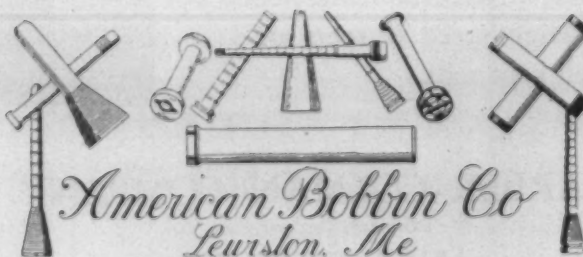
UNDERCLEARER  
FOSTER WINDER

#### SPOOLS

TWISTER  
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS  
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



*American Bobbin Co*  
*Lewiston, Me*

#### BOBBINS

MULTIPLE HOLE  
FEELER  
SLUBBERS  
INTERMEDIATE  
WARP  
TWISTER  
SPEEDER  
FILLING  
FLAX AND JUTE  
METAL PROTECTED  
DUCK FILLING  
UNIVERSAL WINDERS  
WOOL FILLING  
WOOL WARP  
RAYON

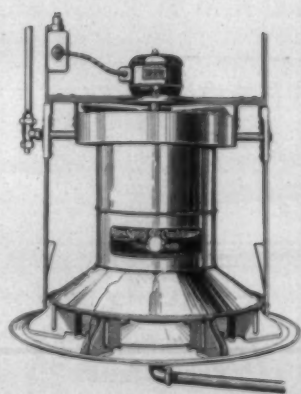
Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

**We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Types**



The majority of mills equipped in previous years and many quite recently equipped are suffering the disadvantages of inadequate capacity. Many such mills would reap great advantage and marked improvement in quantity and quality of product by advancing the capacity of their equipment to the more modern standards coupled with effective regulation.

## MODERN MILLS need MORE MOISTURE



The HDD and HDS Park-Spray Humidifier. Two sizes . . . the same type. Most evaporation per dollar of cost. Easy to get at. Low maintenance cost.

. . . says the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers . . . through its Committee on Humidifying Practice.

Inadequate humidity uncovers one of the needless disadvantages which continues to handicap some mills . . . the committee adds.

The remedy is the right humidifying capacity for the job. It must be determined by careful engineering study. It must be delivered by equipment scientifically designed and made and installed.

Such humidifying equipment is an investment. It increases production. It improves quality. It pays for itself.

With years of accumulated data, our engineers are available to help you.

## Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CANADA: Parks-Cramer Westaway Co., Ltd., Main and McNab, Hamilton, Ont.; 455 Craig West, Montreal, P. Q. CHINA: Elbrook, Inc., Shanghai; Pekin; Tientsin. GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND: Cook & Co., Manchester, Ltd., 16, Exchange Street, Manchester, England. CONTINENTAL EUROPE: Compagnie Ingersoll-Rand, Paris, France. INDIA: Ingersoll-Rand (of India) Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta. MEXICO: Sr. Don Fernando Caraves, Apartado 1100, Mexico City.

## Waste Leaks in Cotton Mills

(Continued from Page 12)

of the aid he will receive therefrom in purchasing.

Proper lubrication of machinery, belt slippage and the proper inspection of machines are three items of greatest importance in determining the weak places, the waste places, the waste leaks, the payroll leaks. Belt slippage may cut production 15 per cent easily through the mill.

A large number of cotton mills are still using their antiquated methods of operating, and although they realize they ought to change to the more modern methods and better methods, they seem to fear the results. It is true that a mill ought to be careful in making a change, but at the same time they ought to also realize that they must modernize their organization or lose out. In removing the waste places or the leaks, an analysis of every part or every department ought to be made, reasoning out every step, then taking action. In the end, the leaks will be on the decline.

## New Development in Box Strapping

"Colorgraph" strapping—ten years ago but an idea—today a radical yet practical reality. The development of a process whereby colors could be printed on box strapping has long been the objective of L. S. Howe, manager of the Box Strapping Division of The Stanley Works. Under his direction, the idea originated by him has been so perfected that today The Stanley Works offers the users of strapping a new, distinctive product.

A year ago, Mr. Howe brought out a real improvement in box strapping in 40 years—"Eversafe," the round-edged, sterilized strapping. Now comes another step in

the improvement of this important commodity. Previously, the use of ordinary, somber-hued bands was confined entirely to the function of keeping containers intact and unbroken. Colorgraph has all the distinctive features of "Eversafe" strapping, and has in addition the high advertising value of trade marks, firm names, slogans, etc. printed in brilliant colors on the strapping. A great variety of colors may be used and any special design or mark can readily be reproduced.

"Colorgraph" strapping offers a new and very effective means of displaying instructions from shippers such as "Fragile," "Handle with Care," "Perishable," etc. As these notices appear twice on each of the four sides of the container, they are always in plain view. An appreciable saving is thereby affected in the time and labor of stenciling.

Great quantities of merchandise, including steel, wire, lumber, flexible cable, pipe, etc., are shipped without containers or wrappings of any kind. Such merchandise is almost entirely dependent upon tags to show destination and shippers' address. If the tags are torn off or become unreadable in transit, the shipment in most instances is lost. "Stanley" "Colorgraph" strapping with the shippers' name and address on it will prevent losses of this nature.

"Colorgraph" strapping makes it possible for a national distributor to mark with slogans and designs used in advertising the containers bearing his products.

A further advantage to be had through the use of "Colorgraph" strapping is found in reducing pilfering losses to a minimum. The general practice employed by thieves of removing the strapping and replacing it with other strapping is rendered impossible if the original is "Colorgraph."

# Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

## Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

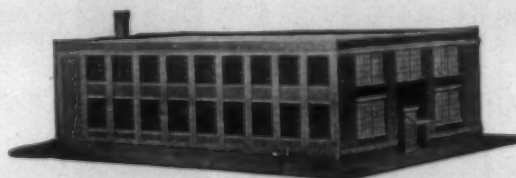
COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 127 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



Sizing Compound  
"V"

Contains no Chlorides, no Mineral Salts,  
and no Mineral Oil.

TALLOW  
GLYCERINE  
GUMS  
DEXTRINE  
PRESERVATIVE  
WATER

## STODGHILL & COMPANY

530-532-534 Marietta St.

Atlanta, Ga.

"The Size  
That Satisfies"



A Compound that has never given any trouble at the finishing plant.  
Will give a good increase in tensile strength.

This Compound and our Service will give the feel and weight desired.



"Yes, Pop—

And he has brought in an outstanding example of his work — the 'Linc-Weld' Motor.

Formerly this was an example of how good a motor could be, with cast construction.

Then 'Arc-Welding' took hold of it and changed it to STEEL construction—

- made a better looking motor
- made a better operating motor
- made possible larger shafts, larger bearings, greater ventilation and greater overload capacity
- all at no extra cost to the buyer.

Then down went the support behind cast constructed motors, very much the way it did in that spot on Wall Street now familiarly known as the sock market."

"Here, Lad—

So you've brought in your old friend 'Arc Welding' to meet me.

I appreciate this because I've read of the great improvements in manufactured products that he has been responsible for.

He is an outstanding example of industrial progress."



TRADITION

PROGRESS

"Linc-Weld" Superiority is due to:

1. Larger Shaft through Motor
2. Larger Bearings
3. Better Insulation
4. Stronger Frame (Steel)
5. Greater Overload Capacity

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Department No. 29-3 CLEVELAND, OHIO

M-61

# LINCOLN

## "LINC-WELD" MOTORS

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindles..... Looms.....

..... Superintendent.....

..... Carder.....

..... Spinner.....

..... Weaver.....

..... Cloth Room.....

..... Dyer.....

..... Master Mechanic.....

Recent changes.....



## Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Plans—Specifications—Reports—  
Appraisals—for Industrial Plants

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO CLEVELAND  
CHARLOTTE SPARTANBURG



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its efficiency—the young do likewise.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY  
Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas Greenville, S. C.  
I. G. Moore W. W. Greer W. T. Smith

PLATT'S  
METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

—Patented in all important Countries—  
For . . .

## WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.  
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

## Labor and Industrial Conditions in the Carolinas

(Continued from Page 9)

cases, in some instances, have resulted in labor troubles, and in most instances I believe there has been mutually satisfactory adjustment. Please do not take this to mean that all labor troubles have resulted from such a condition. That would not be true at all, and such an mills which have adopted improved methods. Such interpretation would be unfair to a vast majority of cases as I have cited are few, and are rapidly becoming fewer.

Night work has been called the curse of the textile industry. I believe 99 per cent of the mills will agree with that statement. But the stopping of night work is not such a simple thing as it would seem. I venture the assertion that the average textile village has a surplus of from 25 to 50 per cent of labor. That surplus is unskilled, except as relates to textiles, and if it were suddenly discharged the result would be widespread unemployment and suffering. There is no other source of employment available to these people. Night work is one solution, purely temporary most of us hope, but absolutely needed until some other provision can be made.

Child labor laws are in effect in both the Carolinas. I do not know about the other Southern States, but I believe practically all of them have child labor laws which are working satisfactorily. On the farms children have worked and probably always will work, regardless of State laws to the contrary. This is true regardless of geographic lines. I visit many mills, and I can state that within the past ten years I have seen no evidence of the use of child labor.

I have gone very much into detail because I wish to give you a complete background of the industrial situation in the South. It is not a simple thing to attempt it overnight into something new and perfect. There are periods of distress following every change of the sort we are going through. An industrial revolution is taking place in the textile industry. It is modernizing itself to keep pace with the progress of other competing industries. I use the word "competing" in its broadest sense.

### Diversification of Industries Needed

The South needs more industries. We need vocational training to fit untrained labor for the more skilled trades. North Carolina has made a beginning in this work, but it is only a beginning. Progress is made more difficult by the absence of manufacturing plants to absorb such workers as are being trained. Why train workmen if there are relatively few plants requiring their services? Yet that is what we must do, and we must develop diversified industries which will be able to absorb a constantly increasing number of trained men. In that way only can we relieve the farms of a surplus of labor; in that way only can we free the mills from an oversupply of semi-skilled workers who can be cared for only by night work; in that way only can we provide an outlet for the type of worker who is willing to prepare himself for more efficient services. When competition becomes less keen among the labor in textile plants, because of more rigid requirements, the wage scale will increase.

The management of textile mills is in general in the hands of capable, far sighted men. They are fully capable of working out their problems, but those problems are so fundamental in their nature that considerable time will be required for a satisfactory solution. Furthermore, they can accomplish only a certain amount



of good; the remaining factors will have to come from improvement in agriculture and other industries. Temporary disturbances must be expected, some from labor and some from other causes.

Labor unions will not help. I make this statement advisedly, and after serious consideration. I maintain that the labor unions which have been in the textile field have not made a single worth while contribution to the improvement of the situation, either for labor or for the industry as a whole. Both the Gastonia and Marion strikes were led by outside agitators. They were not related in any way, nor were the causes the same. The subsequent activities of Fred Beal in New England will serve to indicate the kind of leadership responsible for the Gastonia strike. I am told that if the mill workers had not been held in check in Marion by the executives of the plants, they would have driven the agitators from town long before they left. When the workers themselves feel that way about their self appointed leaders, you can judge for yourself of the kind of leadership.

Opposed to these two cases, there are many others which have had no publicity at all because the workers and the management are co-operating to correct the basic difficulties. They are making definite progress. I feel that the papers which have made capital of the strikes have done so with the sole object of selling news of the most sensational type available. But they have overlooked the underlying causes and have carefully avoided studying the other side of the picture because it is not sensational, and it will not help to sell papers.

As to a comparison of wage scales in New England and the South, I have no definite figures. I believe these can be had from the United States Department of Commerce. They will show, I believe, that the highest average wage in any of the New England States is about \$15.00 weekly; while the lowest in the South will be approximately \$12.00 weekly. A comparison of living conditions, rents, cost of fuel, clothing and food will indicate that there is practically no difference in the scale of actual wages received. You will understand that these average wages include every type of employee, down to the sweepers and scrubbers. I am sorry that I cannot state the maximum and minimum variations, since these would add materially to a correct interpretation of the figures I have used above.

One closing remark to illustrate my own feeling about unions in general. A union is an association formed for the purpose of advancing the economic welfare of its members. I refer of course to a properly organized and properly led union. To accomplish that purpose it seems to me that two things are essential. First, assistance to the member which will make him better fitted to perform his work. Second, to assist in the general uplift of the industry with which he is connected. None of the textile unions formed in the South have attempted to do either of these things. Instead, they have come here with the avowed purpose of using strikes as weapons of offense, rather than with the realization that a strike is a weapon of defense, to be used only as a last resort. They have not recognized the legal rights of the workers to withhold from membership and still to retain their rights to a job. These policies have been definitely defeated, largely by labor. When they come with co-operative plans, headed by the proper type of leaders, willing to co-operate and to build, then I feel that they may have some possibility of success. By the time they realize these things I believe the mills will have succeeded in working out their own problems to the satisfaction of both themselves and their workers.

## J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

### Engineers

Textile Mills; Hydro-Electric Developments;  
Tobacco Products Plants, Cotton, Tobacco  
and General Warehousing; Industrial Hous-  
ing; Steam Power Plants; Steam Utilization.

General Offices:

Greenville,

South Carolina



## CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING  
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



### End Your Tank Troubles

It is the knowing  
how to avoid bulging,  
breaking and leaking  
that has established the good  
reputation of all Caldwell Rec-  
tangular Tanks.

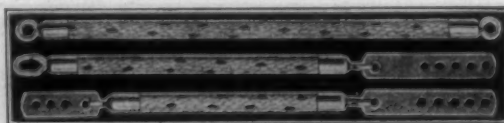
We make a specialty of designing and con-  
structing tanks for all purposes to withstand  
hard usage and to resist acids. Rectangular  
tanks can be obtained with acid-proof rods.  
Whatever your requirements are, we can meet  
them.

Send for Catalog

W. E. CALDWELL CO.  
Incorporated  
2070 Brook St., Louisville, Ky.

*Caldwell*  
TANKS  
AND  
TOWERS

## Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

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## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.,

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati		Minneapolis

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

### Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued to move slowly during the week. The steadily declining cotton markets kept the goods situation confused and most of the trading was done on a small order basis. Prices on a number of gray goods constructions were forced down by lower cotton but the lower prices failed to bring out any large buying. Many merchants in this market have expressed the opinion that the low prices now in effect on cotton goods will soon stimulate buying. This would appear to depend largely upon a steadier cotton market. It is generally hoped that cotton prices have reached the bottom and that further declines will be checked.

Comparatively good quantities of some print cloth constructions were sold from time to time during the week, as a few buyers became satisfied with prices and took lots ranging up to 1,000,000 yards. Business of such size was widely scattered, however, and the impression prevailed that the greater number of buyers preferred to defer commitments until cotton prices show greater stability. Most sales last week were for nominal quantities and quick deliveries usually were sought, inquiries for goods for late spring, and in a lesser number of cases through the summer, being comparatively infrequent.

Sheeting prices were irregular as the demand for them during the week was small and trading levels were developed in a scattered way. While 36-inch 5.50-yard 44 squares were quoted at 5½¢ to 5¼¢, there were reports of 5¢ in some quarters; 5¼¢ was reported for 36-inch 5-yard 48 squares; 4½¢ to 4¼¢ for 36-inch.

Small lots of 100x60 carded were reported sold at 8½¢; this had been the general quotation. Toward the close, there were reports of some goods in first hands for quick delivery at five-eighths, and in second hands at an eighth less, but generally three-quarters continued to be the quotation.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19½
Denims	P 15
Standard prints	9¼
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Staple ginghams, 28-in.	10

### Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets have been demoralized by the severe cotton decline and very little business was done last week. There is little reason to think that the market can make any material improvement until cotton is more stabilized. The attitude of yarn consumers is that present conditions offer no incentive to buy, even at the low prices. Buyers have placed orders only to cover actual business they have on their books and have shown no disposition whatever to cover ahead in anticipation of requirements. Day to day business last week was almost entirely confined to filling-in needs. A few contracts for delivery running into the summer months were reported, but these were exceptions.

Yarn prices were irregular and very hard to follow during the week. Prices were weaker in many instances although some spinners showed unchanged quotations. Quoted lists, however, were generally regarded as nominal.

Orders, for the most part, have ranged upward to 10,000 pounds, while there have been fewer orders for quantities up to 30,000 or 35,000 pounds, and calls for quantities in excess of that figure have been exceptional, though they have been reported in a few isolated instances.

Knitters have been comparatively active and a number of the larger lots sold have gone to that trade. It appears that weavers either are fairly well supplied or have bought very close to their needs, while some spinners report that the more recent business with the insulating trade has been in the nominal quantities. Business with the plush trade continues quiet as compared with the sales of previous years.

Inquiry has been received from weavers, knitters and electrical yarn users, and some have bought moderately. Carpet manufacturers have also been looking around, but have not yet made commitments of any size.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s ex.	50s	60s
10s	29	50 1/2	52 1/2	61 1/2
12s	29 1/2			
16s	30 1/2			
20s	32			
26s	35 1/2			
30s	37			
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns		
8s	28 1/2	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply		
10s	29	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply		
12s	30	Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
16s	31	8s, 1-ply		
20s	33	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
24s	35	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply		
30s	37 1/2	12s, 2-ply and 3-ply		
40s	45 1/2	16s, 2-ply		
40s ex.	50	20s, 2-ply		
Southern Single Skeins		26s, 2-ply		
6s	27 1/2	30s, 2-ply		
8s	28	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
12s	29	8s		
14s	29 1/2	10s		
16s	30	12s		
20s	31 1/2	16s		
24s	33 1/2	20s		
26s	35 1/2	Southern Frame Cones		
28s	36 1/2	8s		
30s	37 1/2	10s		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s		
8s	27 1/2	14s		
10s	28	16s		
12s	29	18s		
14s	29 1/2	20s		
16s	30	22s		
20s	30 1/2	24s		
26s	32	26s		
30s	37	28s		
40s	46 1/2	30s		
		40s		
		24s		
		26s		

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Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
SPINNING RING. The greatest  
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SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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Connection with cotton mill. 10 years experience. Age 37. Will start anywhere as desire to get back. Experienced clerk to officer. Address J. R. I., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Winders For Sale**  
2—Foster No. 101 High Speed Cone or Tube Winders, 100 spindles each with extra set of attachments for Wood Cones, Motor driven, two motors each winder.  
1—No. 80 Foster Super Cone Winder, 100 spindles late Model.  
5—No. 30 Foster Cone or Tube Winders, either Belt or Motor driven, 100 spindles each.  
12—Gangs No. 50 Universal Winders equipped any way you want them.  
5—No. 90 Universal Quillers, 2 1927 model, 20 spindles each, excellent condition, \$250 and \$350 each.  
Charlotte Textile Machinery Company  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 9823  
P. O. Box 483

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

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"A Man Without a Friend"  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### NOTICE

In the District Court  
of the United States  
for the Western District  
of North Carolina

IN EQUITY  
NO. 743

ARTHUR J. FLEMING,

Complainant

vs

NOTICE OF SALE

SAPPHIRE COTTON MILLS, et al,

Respondent.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made in the above entitled cause by His Honor, E. Y. Webb, U. S. District Court Judge, on the 13th day of February 1930, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder FOR CASH, at the Court House door in the town of Brevard, County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina, on Saturday, March 22nd, 1930, at the hour of twelve o'clock M. or as soon thereafter as practicable, the following property of the Sapphire Cotton Mills, a corporation to wit:

#### PARCEL NUMBER 1.

The entire manufacturing plant of the Sapphire Cotton Mills consisting of lands, buildings and machinery located in the said town of Brevard, said County and State, and known as the "Sapphire Cotton Mill Tract," containing twenty-three and one-half acres of land, situate on both sides of Whitmire Street in said Town, including the brick mill building with warehouses, boiler rooms, engine rooms and other outbuildings connected therewith, also office building, also thirty-one (31) tenant houses.

No bid will be accepted until the bidder shall have previously deposited with the undersigned Receiver a certified check on some bank in good standing for the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars. The certified check deposited by the successful bidder shall be credited upon the purchase price and the remainder of said purchase price shall be paid within thirty days from said sale. If said successful bidder should fail to comply within said thirty days, then the property shall be resold, after advertising, at the risk of said successful bidder and the amount of said check shall be retained by said Receiver as liquidated damages.

#### PARCEL NUMBER 2

Certain other tracts of land lying and being in Transylvania County and State of North Carolina, containing approximately twenty-eight hundred and sixty-three (2863) acres more or less, and known as the "Power Site Lands," will likewise be sold at the place and time above indicated at Public Auction to the highest bidder FOR CASH, and said highest bidder shall be required to pay to the Receiver immediately, a sum not less than One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, and if said successful bidder should fail to comply and complete said purchase, then the lands to be resold at the risk of the said bidder and the said \$1,000.00 to be retained by the Receiver as liquidated damages.

Stock in process and accounts receivable are not included in the above sale.

Full description of the equipment of the Mill, number of rooms in tenant houses and any other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned Receiver.

The upset price of Parcel No. 1 is Seventy-Five Thousand (\$75,000.00) Dollars. The right to reject any and all bids is retained by the Receiver, and all bids also subject to Confirmation by the Court.

This February 19th, 1930.  
H. E. ERWIN, Receiver.

### Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

### RODNEY HUNT

**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery  
Water Power Equipment  
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber**

**RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY**  
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.



## January Hosiery Orders

Philadelphia, Pa.—While 4.6 per cent more hosiery, all classes, was manufactured in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District in January than in December, orders booked during the month declined in volume by 28.6 per cent and at the end of the month, unfilled orders showed a falling off of 16 per cent from December and stocks in mills had increased by 10 per cent. All classifications gained in production in January with the exception of women's seamless, which fell back by 20.8 per cent, and boys', misses' and children's, off by around one per cent. Women's seamless decreased 26.7 per cent in net shipments and 11 per cent in orders booked.

The compilation of statistics by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank covers reports from 127 hosiery mills, and shows a generally receding stage of business. In women's full-fashioned hosiery there was a decline of 25.4 per cent in net shipments, comparing with December, and 31 per cent in orders booked during the month. Yet manufacturers, it appears, were not curtailing output, for there was a gain of 6½ per cent in production, and stocks of hosiery in mills at the end of January had increased 21.8 per cent over a month before. Men's seamless half hose registered a gain of 21.4 per cent in orders booked and made slight gains in production and net shipments, but fell back 12½ per cent in unfilled orders. The best score made was by infants' socks, 102.7 per cent in net shipments.

## Park Spray Unit Air Conditioner

A unit air conditioner of very compact and efficient design was recently developed by the Parks-Cramer Co. The total power required is only 290 watts, and all the water consumed is evaporated. It handles 1500 cubic feet of air per minute, and will evaporate up to four gallons of water per hour.

An immersion heater, thermostatically controlled, holds the water at any desired temperature. The air, after passing through the humidifying chamber, is warmed by an extended surface heater, also thermostatically controlled by a sensitive element placed anywhere in the room. The new ParkSpray hygostat controls the humidity of the air. The device is supplied with or without any of these supplementary devices at the option of the customer.

The humidifying unit is of the centrifugal type. The high efficiency of the spray generating device reduces the amount of water handled to such an extent that the power consumption is remarkably low for the results accomplished. Water is thrown off by a rapidly revolving disc in a very fine spray and circulated throughout the room by a multi-blade fan mounted on the same shaft as the disc. Eliminator plates remove all the free moisture, allowing only the saturated air to pass through.

This unit is designed for laboratories, testing rooms, conditioning rooms, and small manufacturing spaces. Its very quiet operation makes it particularly well suited for use in offices. It will produce a very decided cooling effect during the hot summer weather. The unit can either be placed in the room or located outside the room and connected to it with supply and return air ducts.

The ParkSpray unit air conditioner, type NGH, is manufactured by Parks-Cramer Company of Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C., makers of air conditioning apparatus for over twenty years.



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Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

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R. NEUMANN & CO.

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Direct Factory Representatives in the South  
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## Neutrasol Products Corp.

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Proprietors of

### FARBESOL

For producing the softest finish known on any type of textile fabric.

### SERAYON

For producing the most perfect Rayon Crepe.

### NEUTRASOL V-75

For soaking natural silk for hosiery.

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For soaking natural silk for general throwing.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods.—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

### PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Draper, N. C.—Through its Supervisor of Industrial Education, George W. Coggin, North Carolina is making marked progress in industrial education. A group of mills taking a leading part in this program are: Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., Spray Cotton Mills, Leaksville Woolen Mills and Morehead Cotton Mills Co., all of Spray, N. C.; Leaksville Woolen Mills, No. 2, Homestead, N. C., and Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., here. Eight of the teachers who have charge of the classes at these mills have certificates from the State College of North Carolina in textile and industrial subjects, and have been working in this capacity for eight to ten years. The classes which are being taught this year are as follows: In the Draper mills: Weaving and designing, carding and spinning, and cotton mill mathematics. At Spray: Mechanical, electrical engineering, cotton mill mathematics, cloth calculations and designing, related subjects, gingham and silk loom fixing. At the Leaksville Mill: Jacquard designing and cotton mill mathematics.

### MILL SUPPLY COMPANIES MERGE

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Spartanburg Mill Supply Company, for several years a leading distributor of textile supplies in this section, announces its merger with the Greenville Textile Supply Company, which will move it from this city. Both concerns are units of the McLeod Leather & Belting Company, and the Odell Mill Supply Company, both of Greensboro, N. C., and the Atlanta Textile Supply Company, of Atlanta, Ga. Karl Fisher, who managed the local branch, will be identified with the merged company in Greenville.

### WARE SHOALS COMPANY BUYS LOCAL COTTON

Spartanburg, S. C.—According to F. S. Dennis, official of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, that company will hereafter purchase all its cotton from the farmers of this section; that is, all that will meet the demands of machinery of its mill. Heretofore this company has been buying its supply of raw material from the Southwest.

A joint meeting of mill officials and more than 100 farmers was held at Ware Shoals, S. C., recently, and the company outlined its plans.





**Poor, Old Rings  
Mean  
Poor, Slow  
Production!**



You don't employ great-grandfathers in your mill, nor can you get top speed and quality of production with spinning and twister rings that are on their last legs.

If your rings show the "old-age wrinkles" of roughness and unevenness, change to new DIAMOND FINISH Rings and notice the difference!

**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**



1830—One-hundredth Anniversary—1930

**WATCH**



**weave-room  
costs**

*for on the steady  
maintenance of*

**Production**

with a minimum  
of breakdowns  
depends the  
success of the  
year's business

**WILLIAMS'**

**SHUTTLES**

**HEDDLES**

**HEDDLE FRAMES**

wear well—last longer

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**Millbury, Mass.**

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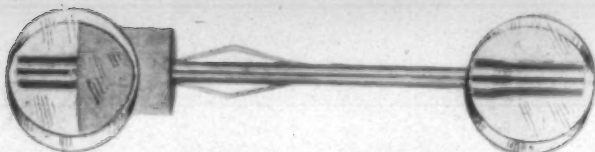


**THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE**

## Which Spindle is Yours?



Compare this spindle, used on an ordinary winder, with the one below, taken from a Sipp-Eastwood. Note the worn ends here—the oil soaked head—the caked dirt.



Then observe this—the ends are like new—unworn. The head is free from oil and dirt. Oil-less spindle bearings with which Sipp-Eastwood winders are equipped account for the difference.



Bracket showing oil-less spindle bearing.

**C**AST-IRON bearings and spindle ends on ordinary winders soon become worn. Spindle speed is lowered and production declines. In the attempt to retard wear and maintain production, operators oil the spindle ends. This oil gets on the yarn by way of the spindle heads and operator's hands, and causes trouble in dyeing. Spools, moreover, are wound unevenly and cause trouble in winding.

On the other hand, when bearings in Sipp-Eastwood single and double deck winders are worn, they can be turned around and a new surface used. The spindles last indefinitely. Spools are wound accurately and evenly. No oil spots the yarn.

We will gladly send you a sample bracket with a patented bearing to show you how easily it works. No obligation.

## Sipp-Eastwood CORPORATION

KEEN and SUMMER STS., PATERSON, N. J.  
Manufacturers of latest type

Horizontal  
Silk and Rayon  
Warpers  
of various sizes  
Re-Beamers



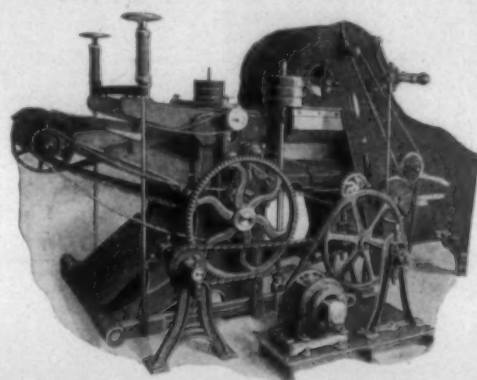
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## Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

**C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**  
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

## Economical Production is Achieved

when you obtain a better price for a superior product.

So many mill operators tell us that the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

insure softer texture, brighter colors, and superior appearance to textile fabrics that their preference for these special purpose alkalies is easily explained.



An order on your supply house for Wyandotte Textile Alkalies is an investment in better results.

Ask your supply man for  
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 13, 1930

## News of the Mill Villages

### ATLANTA, GA.

#### A Part of a Personal Letter to Aunt Becky

Dear Pal O'mine:

Just a line to tell you that the story gets better and better. I got more information about the cotton industry out of the last issue than I ever had before. I am reading more closely about the "Reds" in the daily papers, than usual, and I learned that we have an organization here, and that they had a meeting in a hall on Auburn avenue last week, mostly negroes — and that the police were on guard. No trouble. I also read that they are planning a demonstration in every city where they are organized on March 6th, and they are doing terrible things in Russia.

When I think of all the money that the churches have sent to the "Far East" I feel that missions have failed. There is nothing the matter with this old world except the lack of pure and undefiled religion. The church seems to have lost its influence. They are so busy studying the history of the Bible, that they have lost the sacredness of the book and the spiritual lessons that it teaches.

Children seem to have no conscience and very little knowledge of right and wrong. They do and say things that would have been considered shocking and outrageous, 40 years ago. So much for "the new freedom."

Henry Ford has about bankrupt the poor by placing his cars on the market. There are thousands of homes mortgaged to swell his bank account. Now, of course, some people are obliged to have cars if they keep their business going; but it seems that everybody and his brother has got to "git thar" and they "ain't a gonner walk." I never read any thing of its kind finer than Gee McGee's article on the present financial condition of this country.

Gas, cosmetics, theatre tickets, cars and silk hose will still be paid for; but the doctor and the preacher and the grocer, will wait for their money. I hope you get a donation from every mill, in compliment for "Alice in Blunderland."

T. T.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mfg. Co.

Saturday afternoon, February 22, the leaders of the "H and B" Club, Mr. Jack Holder and Mr. Shorty Bigham, carried the members to Glassy mountain and treated them to a fish fry. Last Saturday eve-

#### TEN THINGS

*No one has ever been sorry for these ten things:*

- For doing good to all.*
- For being patient toward everybody.*
- For hearing before judging.*
- For thinking before speaking.*
- For holding an angry tongue.*
- For being kind to the distressed.*
- For asking pardon for all wrongs.*
- For speaking evil of none.*
- For stopping the ears to a tale bearer.*
- For disbelieving most of the ill reports.*

ning the boys staged a minstrel in the school auditorium. Good local talent was exhibited that was undreamed of and the dialogues, comical acts, songs and dances were greatly enjoyed by the audience. The auditorium was almost filled and a large sum was added to the club's treasury.

Miss Leona Spearman, of Arial, was the week-end visitor of Miss Carness Bowen.

Miss Zelda Rampey, of Arial, spent the week with friends here and attended the practices of the "H and B" club minstrel, being chosen to act as pianist for them.

A linen shower, honoring Mrs. M. L. Lesley, was recently given her by friends in Piedmont. Those attending from Easley were Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Lesley, Mrs. G. F. Hoxit, Mrs. J. G. Lesley and Mrs. L. M. Sutherland.

Friends of Miss Inez Davis, are sorry to learn that she is in the Six-Mile Hospital. It is hoped that she will be able to return home soon.

Mr. Trammel of Blair street is still confined to bed, but is regaining strength rapidly, after a long siege of pneumonia.

X. Y. Z.

WETUMPKA, ALA.

Alabama Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a constant reader of your Home Section; as no one here seems to have the writing spirit. I will try to let the outside world know we are "on the map," and at present the carding and spinning are running full time, with plenty of help.

Our superintendent, Mr. Hal Riviere, is a nice man to work for, and there have been lots of improvements made since he has been with us, both in the mill and village.

Every family has a pecan tree to take care of, and, to make it interesting, there is a prize of \$5.00 to be given the 15th of October, to the one who's tree shows the most growth.

We have a fine bunch of overseers, and all seem to be making every effort to push toward the top of the ladder.

Mr. M. P. Stacks, is spinner and carder, with Chas. Cook, second hand; P. S. McCune, weaver, and Allan Coleman, second hand; W. Faulkner, cloth room; James Forshoe, bookkeeper.

Would like to see our "mill news" in print once, any way. Won't say any more, as this is my first.

M. M. W.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### AUNT BECKY ATTENDS THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER'S ANNUAL COOKING SCHOOL

#### Plenty of Women Yet, Interested in Home Making, She Says

Well, folks, all the wives an' mother's ain't turnin' their backs on homes an' babies, in favor of polly-ticks an' other bizness. Fourteen hundred wimmin wuz at the first classes of the Charlotte Observer's Cookin' School, at the big new armory, where Miss Fannie Hamilton wuz a techin, an' bi Friday, there wuz two thousand attendin'. Live an' larn is my motto.

But, land sakes, cookin' wood be fun stiddy work an' worry, if we cud all have the things to use that she had. Men shore do preshate good cooks, an' proved it bi the way they contributed everything fur Miss Hamilton's convenience.

Why, the men in Charlotte give her lectric cookers, frigid airs an' the finest kind of funnyture an' linen an' chiny an' glassware an' silver, frum teaspoons to coffee an' teapots that run by lectricity, an' radios an' flowers an' everything!

I sot there an' wondered if them men's wives past, present or future, had or wood have all them things they give her! An' I bet the wimmin that has all them things, don't go gawwintin all over gawwintin tryin' to reform somethin', er make, lite ov their husbands.

All the wimmin ain't quit babies in favor of poodle dogs, nuther. One mother at that school wuz the mother of 11 children, an' got a prize fur so bein'. An' there wuz lots of prizes give away. Twenty-five big shopping bags, chuck full of nice things, wuz drawed by that many wimmin, besides special gifts of other nice things, every day of the school. On the last day, big grand prizes, sich as frigid airs, radios, kitchen cabinets an so on, wuz give away.

An' law, sakes! We all got our picters tuck, an' I saw em in the Observer next day. The pickter man an' his mersheen got up on the stage an' he held up a stick in his hand fur silence, an' that stick blowed off with a bang like a cannon, an a woman that wuz a comin' in give a turribul screech an' drapped into a seat, while some of 'em laffed fit to bust. I thought shore somebody had tride to blow that pickter man up with dynamite, but I larnt that wuz his way of takin' what wuz called a flash lite pickter. Live an' larn!

Miss Hamilton showed us how to cook the following, the first day:

Bacon and liver loaf; crumb cake; baked fish with cheese and green

peppers; chocolate mousse; and stuffed peppers.

The crumb cake ain't made outen crumbs; it gets the name from havin' sugar, flour an' shortin' mixed to crumbs an' sprinkled over the top an' as the cake cooks it makes its own icin.

I knowed how to bake a fish, but I never had thought about wroppin' it up rale good in waxed paper, to keep it frum making everthing else in the oven smell fishy. Atter I try sum of these things myself an' see if they work right without all them fine things to work with, I'll give my experence to our reeders, if they want me to.

AUNT BECKY.

### FELLOW WORKERS BE CAREFUL

Before we textile workers line up with any Union organization, let us use some forethought and carefully apply the acid test of investigation, as to a record of the union's accomplishments.

Can they really secure higher wages from an industry already paralyzed from over production? A large number of mills are partly or completely shut down and those that are running are drawing on funds created during or after the World War.

We could go into details about the financial conditions of our mills, but will hurry on to the subject under consideration. We want to study the history of this union that claims to be so benevolent and protective.

It has been proven time and again, that no large mill can operate profitably on short hours, because operating expenses are so heavy that good wages could not be paid.

Industries that are able to run profitably on an 8-hour schedule, are under Federal supervision, or not in an industry overcrowded.

These unions fight mighty shy of the advantages enjoyed by mill workers. They never speak of the nice houses at low rent, children's playgrounds, recreation centers, churches; nor the excellent schools, that are maintained largely by the mills.

Take particular notice that the union utterly failed to carry out their plans of "protection" and "reformation" in New England; instead of getting higher wages, the employees are out of work. The mills had to close down. The union would "rule or ruin" and they did the latter to a finish.

Let us go slow before we pay out hard-earned money in dues to keep a failure going. We can trust our manufacturers far more safely, than we can trust the union.

ALABAMA.

### BE SURE TO GROW FLOWERS

#### By All Means, Grow Dahlias and Gladiolus

Everybody loves flowers, and what is more beautiful and lasting, than the stately dahlia? There are so many gorgeous colors and nothing is lovelier as a background for flowers that do not grow so tall.

One reason more dahlias are not grown, is because the bulbs are so costly, when ordered from a regular florist's catalog.

But listen! Mrs. M. L. Connor, Route 4, Kings Mountain, N. C., specializes in dahlias, grows them extensively and wins all first prizes in flower shows. She is a good friend of ours and will let our readers have fine dahlia bulbs for only \$1.00 per dozen! We know they are fine, for we have grown some of them. There are in many different colors, and all truly beautiful, and she has plenty of them.

We suggest that mill superintendents order quantities of these bulbs to give out to the employees—or to plant about the mill and office. The bargain is too good to miss.

Mrs. Connor also has a limited supply of extra rare specimens, which she will let our readers have for 25c per root. But if you want any of these, better write her first.

#### Grow Some "Glad" Flowers, Too

Some weeks ago, we informed our readers where they could obtain the "finest" gladiolus bulbs, to be found, and we hope that a lot of these lovely flowers will be grown this year.

Mrs. R. H. Whatley, 16 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C., grows the famous Kindred strain—the finest in the whole world, and we have arranged with her to furnish our readers. The beautiful part about it, when you get a start—you can then raise your own bulbs, and sell all you don't want. Everybody who sees these extra fine flowers will pay almost any price to get them.

Mrs. Whatley specializes in gladiolus of this superb quality, has many different colors, and sells the extra large bulbs for \$2.00 a dozen, and the small bulbs for \$1.00 a dozen—different colors.

Oh, yes, you can get bulbs cheaper, but there will be more difference in the quality of the flowers, than in the price. I believe in quality that brings satisfaction.

There is plenty of time yet to get these bulbs. Plant some early, and some later and have these flowers a long time.—Aunt Becky.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.



**JUST A BOY**

Get to understand the lad—  
He's not eager to be bad;  
If the right he always knew,  
He would be as old as you,  
Were he now exceeding wise,  
He'd be just about your size;  
When he does things that annoy,  
Don't forget he's just a boy.

Could he know and understand,  
He would need no guiding hand;  
But he's young and hasn't learned  
How life's corners must be turned;  
Doesn't know from day to day  
There is more in life than play,  
More to face than selfish joy—  
Don't forget he's just a boy.

Just a boy who needs a friend,  
Patient, kindly to the end,  
Needs a father who will show  
All the things he wants to know;  
Take him with you when you walk,  
Listen when he wants to talk,  
His companionship enjoy,  
Don't forget he's just a boy.  
—Capper's Weekly.

**WESTMINSTER, S. C.****Oconee Mills**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on the map, although you haven't heard from us in quite a while. We are on short time, now, but hope it will not continue very long.

The people are very busy cleaning up, preparing their gardens and planting early vegetables. Quite a lot of work is being done around the mill and in the village making every thing look clean and spring-like.

The mumps are visiting around in the village at present.

Mrs. John Beattie has been very sick, but we are glad to report that she is improving.

Mrs. Anna Crump is very sick; hope she will soon be better.

Aunt Becky, I think the Sunshine Club is a great thing. I hope there will be one organized in every mill village.

**RADIO.**

(Why don't you organize a Club?—Aunt Becky.)

**WAXHAW, N. C.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

The March wind has not blown us away; we are still clinging on.

We have had a clean-up week, and Mr. Lex Pressley was the winner of the prize, though every one has done some work.

Our manager, Miss Pearl Rodman, furnishes the mule and plow for the people to plow their gardens, but we notice some of the people are in haste and are hiring their gardens plowed. We are glad to see this work going on.

Dr. Thomas was the judge of the cleanness of the village and seemed to think we have as clean a village as there is in North Carolina.

Mr. J. B. Holt, the superintendent and Miss Pearl Rodman, the manager, have a vegetable garden and a flower garden. Mr. Holt certainly believes in Irish potatoes and cucumbers.

Aunt Becky, we give you a special invitation to visit us. I am sure Miss Rodman and Mr. Holt will treat you with all respect.

SHINE.

**DECLANO, TENN.****Ocoee Spinning Mill**

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am a reader of the Southern Textile Bulletin and enjoy it very much.

We have a small but nice village here and have so many good leaders.

We have one of the best superintendents that can be found—Mr. A. T. Nutall; Mr. Jack Gaston, carder; Mr. John Harper, spinner, and Mr. Joe Ellis, second hand; Mr. Charlie Vissage, master mechanic.

We have been having some cold weather but it is some warmer now.

Ted Dover and Luther Ellis still have their sweethearts to walk home with from work.

Mr. Joe Ellis is a very popular speaker of this place.

Among our sick list we have Mrs. Charlie Garron, and Mr. Dock King.

We have a good church, Sunday school and Bible class, taught by one of the best missionaries of the day, and also a band which we are proud of.

The mill has been stopped two days and two nights, but has started again. We are looking for more work in the near future.

ROSE.

**PORTERDALE, GA.**

Porterdale learns that Floyd Her-ring, of 3827 First avenue, Columbus, Ga., is ready to meet any of the Porterdale boxers between 130 and 140 pounds, according to a letter received from him this week. Floyd says he noticed the story in the Recorder about the Porterdale boxing club and thinks he could make it interesting for any member within the weight named.

His willingness to meet one of the Porterdale fellows opens up the way to something interesting for the Porterdale club and it won't take Prof. Brown long to name a date for the match.

**Chicken Supper**

Another golden opportunity awaits chicken lovers. The Baptist Woman's Missionary union will serve a chicken supper at the Porterdale Baptist church basement Saturday, starting at 5:30 o'clock. The charge will be 25c per plate.

Better go early and save yourself a disappointment because when everything is sold there won't be any more until another Saturday.

**LOWELL, N. C.****National Weaving Company**

Dear Aunt Becky:

If you want to see the most beautiful goods you ever saw, and meet the finest bunch of leaders in the State, come to this spot and get acquainted with the following:

A. C. Lineberger, Jr., president and treasurer; W. H. Wood, vice-president; K. E. Sherrill, secretary; Robert Jackson, general manager; A. H. Mason, superintendent; L. A. McAlister, overseer weaving; Burl Jones, overseer preparation.

The help here is far above the average, have nice homes to live in, and hope to have good gardens and lots of pretty flowers this summer, also plenty of recreation.

BILL.

**MILLEN, GA.****Morgan Cotton Mills of Georgia, Inc.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hood and little Evelyn Felton, motored to Barnesville and Thomaston, last weekend.

Mr. Will Anthony has gone to Laurel Hill, N. C., to work for the Morgan Mills there.

Mr. O. D. Smith and family have moved to Langley, S. C. We regret losing them.

Miss Viola Anthony has returned from Tennille, where she has been working.

Mrs. Charlotte Overstreet from Augusta is a visitor here this week.

Evelyn Felton the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Felton is sick at this writing; hope she will soon be well again.

A lot of folks around here who planted their gardens out of season got things killed last week during the freeze,—including myself; so, we will start over again.

We are sorry to report the death of King Shoeman, age 14; he was buried in the City cemetery of Millen.

Aunt Becky, send me the instructions about the Sunshine Club. A Sunshine Club is just what we need here.

ELMA.

(Good for you! Get a fine club going.—Aunt Becky.)

**CLIFFSIDE, N. C.****Cliffside Mill News**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Haven't been able to get much news lately for we have been going to the tabernacle at night, and working all day. The Stephens

Evangelistic party left Cliffside the later part of last week, after holding a six weeks revival here; we don't think Cliffside will ever forget them. There has been some talk of their next meeting being in Spartanburg, S. C. Guess we will go to hear them some of they do.

Rev. James Allen Honeycutt of Mt. Giedion, N. C., moved to Cliffside, Monday, to be the pastor of the Baptist church, here. We are glad to welcome him.

Mr. S. L. Thompson made a very interesting talk to all his hands of the towel department Thursday at noon.

Messrs. Ed Prince, Bryant Elders, J. H. Morgan and Lundy Toney, attended services at the Baptist church at Avondale, Wednesday night.

Mr. M. Hendricks made a business trip to Charlotte, Thursday.

Little Blanch Whitaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Whitaker, who has been in the hospital at Spartanburg, S. C., is improving; we hope to see her back at home soon.

Aunt Becky, we have been having lots of flu and pneumonia, but hope it will soon be over.

The folks are beginning to plow gardens and flower yards, so if you will come down a little later in the spring we will show you a pretty mill village.

The new story is fine; can hardly wait for the paper to come.

What is the matter with Opelika? Come on, let us hear from you once in a while.

DICK.

(Opelika — do you hear? — Aunt Becky.)

### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

#### Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Practically every family in the village planted a garden while the mill was stopped last week.

The ball park will have a new fence around it when the baseball season opens.

Dallas basketball team won its last game of the season from Lanett, Ala., Saturday night.

The Senior High School Boys' Tournament will be held at the Dallas Y. M. C. A. next week.

Rison school will be represented in the State Junior High tournament to be held at the West Huntsville Y. M. C. A., this week.

Mrs. Jessie Bryce is getting along nicely after an operation.

Shirley Steger had charge of chapel exercises at Rison school Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Haggard visited relatives in Nashville, Tenn., last week.

Miss Lillian Staggs' friends gave her a surprise party last week.

LOOKING FORWARD.

### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Mr. Harvey Jackson of the Park Yarn Mill was almost instantly killed Sunday, when the car in which he was riding overturned. He is survived by his wife and five small children. Funeral and burial was at Bethlehem church with Rev. C. J. Black of Bessemer City, in charge.

Mr. J. C. Jolly, of the Pauline Mill, was the victim of bandits last week; they forced him to drive them where they directed, but his gas gave out before he got to Rutherfordton, so they just took his money and made their get away, and left him to get home as best he could without gas or money. This is a warning to men to not pick up tramps, for you never know who you are taking in your car. They may even put you out and take the car.

A number of the young folks of Grace church are attending an Epworth League Institute which meets each Thursday evening at Bessemer City.

Mrs. C. W. Guthrie and Mrs. B. R. Payseur have been on the sick list but are improving some now.

POLLY.

### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

#### Joanna News

God never would send you the darkness,

If He felt you could bear the light. But you would not cling to His guiding hand

If the way were always bright, And you would not care to walk by faith,

Could you always walk by sight.

#### Directors Meet

The board of directors of the Joanna Cotton Mills held a meeting in the office yesterday afternoon. At this meeting Mr. Wm. A. Moorhead was elected as a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy made by the passing of the late Mr. Stewart Hartshorn, Jr.

This announcement is of interest to all who are in any way connected with our mill and especially to the Goldville people, by whom he is known and loved as "our own Mr. Moorhead."

#### Other Items

Yesterday, March 4th, was Mr. Moorhead's birthday. A group of young people went up to his house about 7:30 just to let him know that they were glad he had lived another year and they hoped that health and happiness would be his for many years to come.

The paving of the highway between Clinton and Goldville was finished about noon last Wednesday. In a few more days this road will be opened for traffic.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Mahaffey announce the birth of a daughter on March 1st.

Miss Bessie Taylor delightfully entertained the members of her Sunday school class at her home Tuesday evening.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the Methodist church met with Mrs. Edward Kay, Tuesday evening, March 4th. After an interesting program on China, Mrs. Kay served a delicious salad course. Fourteen members were present.

#### Cupid Very Busy

Granger-Barron, Backus-Dendy, Skelton-Torrance

Tuesday a. m. at 9:50, March 4th, quite a number of people, including the office force, overseers, Messdames Robertson, White, Moorhead and Sloan, Miss Warren, Dr. Martin, Rev. Bullington, Messrs. Leonard, Boyd, Delaney, Dillard, Workman and W. W. Harris of Clinton were called into the main office to hear a very important announcement. Mr. Moorhead first opened a package which contained three boxes of candy and said that Misses Leila Norman, Ione Ropp and Ruth Clark each were to be honored with a box of candy. Next, Mr. Moorhead presented each one present with a carnation.

Then to very eager listeners he read the following announcement of a double wedding: of Miss Eugenia Granger to Mr. A. D. Barron and Miss Alice Backus to Mr. J. H. Dendy. The double wedding took place in Ridgeland, S. C., Saturday at midnight, March 1st.

Mrs. Barron is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Granger of Savannah, Ga.

The groom is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Barron of Fort Lawn, S. C., and is cotton buyer of the Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville.

Mrs. Dendy is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Backus also of Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Dendy is the only child of Mrs. P. D. Barron of Union, S. C., and head paymaster of the Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville.

Heartly congratulations are extended to the young grooms and best wishes for all happiness to them and their brides.

On Saturday, March 1st, Miss Della Skelton and Mr. H. L. Torrance were married at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. H. E. Bullington officiating.

#### Men's Bible Class

The contest which has been on in the Men's Bible class terminated on February 16 and the Reds having maintained a higher average attendance than the Blues, were declared winner. It was agreed at the beginning of the contest that the losing side would furnish a supper for the winners and losers to enjoy together. On last Saturday evening this supper was served at the Girls' Club building and, notwithstanding inclement weather, about forty members of the class were present.



**CONSTITUTION**  
of the  
**TEXTILE SUNSHINE CLUB**  
**Article I—Our Objects**

To do all the good we can in every way we can to all the people we can,—especially those of our own community.

To help and cheer the sick and unfortunate. To strengthen the bonds of Christian love and sympathy. To realize that we are all brothers and sisters—children of one heavenly Father, and should help to bear each others burdens.

Love for our Flag, our country and our homes. The living of clean and useful lives. The beautification of our homes and surroundings. Growing flowers for our own pleasure and for the sick.

The development of a community spirit of good will and fellowship.

**Article II—Membership and Meetings**

There are two kinds—active members who join and pay dues, and honorary members who contribute \$5 or more to Sunshine work. (Mill officials often do this.)

Clubs meet once or twice a month as they decide.

The annual meeting of all clubs for the election of officers, shall be in May, each year after this year.

**Article III—Fees and Dues**

Admission fee shall be not less than ten cents, and monthly dues not less than ten cents. Members may pay as much more as they wish, but never less. A careful record of contributions made by each member, shall be kept by the secretary, and books open for inspection at any time.

Members should wear over their hearts at all times, the ensignia of the order,—a pretty button badge, on which the words, "Textile Sunshine Club." These badges can be secured from Aunt Becky for 10 cents each, when ten or more are ordered at one time.

**Article IV—Officers and Directors**

There shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, for each club. These officers with five active members elected by the club, shall constitute a Board of Directors, with authority to dispense aid from the treasury, to those in need. The five elected members of the board, may be changed each six months if the club desires, thus giving more members the honor of sharing in the responsibilities.

The secretary will make monthly reports to the Home Office which will be in charge of Aunt Becky, and one issue of the HOME SECTION each month, will be devoted to publishing these reports.

The first report sent in by a club, will give full list of officers and members, amount collected, how many badges ordered, and any other remarks necessary. Following reports will give names of new members, Sunshine distributed, etc.

Aunt Becky is ready at all times to render any possible aid. Address all letters to

AUNT BECKY,

Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### MEETING OF WAYS AND MEANS

MR. WAYS: We must have something else to tax. Before we adjourn, we will have to devise a plan to raise not less than \$7,000,000 in addition to the \$13,500,000.00 we have already appropriated.

MR. MEANS: How about reducing the sums promised to our state institutions by about \$2,000,000.? It seems that they could get along all right with a cut by charging rich folks tuition and expenses.

MR. WAYS: Why, man—that would never do. We would lose the votes of the Alumni of every college in the state, and furthermore—the persons that might have to be discharged by reason of a cut would never think of voting for us.

MR. MEANS: Don't you think the asylum and penitentiary could get along on \$750,000.00 instead of \$1,245,000.00?

MR. WAYS: Well, they might, but don't forget that some of those folks will sooner or later be out of confinement and if they should happen to find out that we hit at them in any such manner, they'd actually work against us rather than vote for us.

MR. MEANS: I understand that Messrs. Dedd & Goan have offered our state 450 acres of fairly fertile land in the east corner of hell provided we will build an institution thereon for the drunks that are down there. What ought we do about it?

MR. WAYS: I heartily recommend that we accept this property and I shall introduce a bill tomorrow to appropriate \$2,000,000.00 to erect suitable buildings on this real estate. We can't turn down such a gracious gift. Their loved ones will vote for us as long as they live if we provide suitable quarters for their forbears.

MR. MEANS: Well, let me see: We have nearly everything double-taxed already except BVDs, electric irons, bow-legs, potato bugs, axe handles and the air that is blown into automobile and truck tires. How about putting, say, 4 dollars per each on these items?

MR. WAYS: That would be risky. We'd never get another vote from any of the people affected. We will sleep over these matters for a few nights and have another meeting. How about another little drink before we go? I tell you this hard work is getting the best of me. We have to be right here 3 days in the week and 2 hours in each of those days. See you later.

ALBANY, GA.

Flint River, Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Here we are again; please find space for us.

Many are planning to have pretty flowers this

year. The mill has planted more rose bushes and prepared zinia beds.

We have with us this week Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Middleton of Opp, Ala., who are visiting their mother, Mrs. C. W. Middleton. He is enjoying his favorite sport, fishing. The other day he caught a nice trout and as his 274 pounds will not let him stoop, he lost it.

Mrs. W. H. McDaniel has sufficiently recovered to be up and about.

Mr. and Mrs. Felton Lokey are the proud parents of a baby girl.

The boys and girls enjoyed a wennie roast at the Community House, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonds Jacob have a baby girl, named Eva Erlene.

Mr. Hoke Middleton is getting to be some shiek in this town. But don't let him know it!

BROWN EYES OF ALBANY.

#### RAEFORD, N. C.

##### Smokestack Falls and Mill Stops

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are all having a fine time. The mill is not running down here.

Mr. Hamilton, our superintendent, has gone to Rockingham, and we regret very much that he has left us.

The saddest things that ever happened in Raeford was the falling of the somestack. Oh, how we did weep and mourn.

We are all busy trying to get our gardens planted; had a very interesting talk on the garden club, given by Mr. Brandon.

Miss Maggie and Grace Steadman, from Tolar Heart Mill at Fayetteville, are visiting friends and kinfolks at Raeford.

We are very sorry that Mrs. Nonia Baker had to take her baby to the hospital.

Miss Alma Prevatte has returned from Laurel Hill, where she spent a week with her brother.

#### CONSTANT READER.

#### SELMA, ALA.

##### Sunset Village News

The 4-H Club, directed by Miss Mary Stanford, presented the play "Sunset Family," on Thursday night, February 27th, at the school auditorium, which was enjoyed very much. The club made a nice profit from their play, which will go into the club treasury.

Miss Evelyn Booker was awarded a prize for selling the largest number of tickets, for the play presented by the 4-H Club.

The Lucky Girls Club gave a Valentine party on Friday night, February 14th, at the Club rooms. Those present were: Mrs. C. S. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Booker, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barr, Misses Alma Suttles, Josephine Lewis, Jessie and Ethel Bradford, Luella McCough, Mary and Mabel Campbell, Thelma Pillgreen, Tissie Mathews, Messrs. Fred Mott, Eurich Davis, Woodrow Hudson, Willie Gaylor, Eddie Warren, Howard Powell, Harry Meeks, Johnnie Tatum and Goodman Vines. After the games, delicious ice cream and cake was served.

Mrs. D. A. Rogers is the guest of her niece, Mrs. T. A. Murray.

Mrs. C. H. Seale and daughter, Ruby, of Marion, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Seale.

Miss Lois Buckelew of Selma, was the guest of Miss Grace Crider the past Sunday.

## ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

A long moment of silence. Then Mr. Marco spoke; "That will be all for today. The mill will start up Monday at noon. All who wish to go back to work, and who are still on the village, strikers and all,—except those formerly excluded—will be given a square deal. We believe most of you have regretted your actions, and that you will make even better employees after this."

"That's what you say!" "We'll see what you'll do!" came voices from the strikers, as the meeting broke up.

Alice almost fell down the steps into her mother's arms and both were laughing and almost crying, while Jim, slapped her on the back and kept saying "Oh gee! Gosh this is great!"

"And mother, will you—can you give a room to Mrs. White? Give her my room and let me sleep with you!"

"That fine lady? Law sakes, Alice!"

"But she wants to stay with us—right on the village. You'll like her, mother. Please!" Other friends crowded up, and Alice received a welcome that made a lump in her throat. Not one looked at her as if she had committed an unpardonable sin. Friends! Tried and true. And then Mrs. White and Mr. Marco came to them. Ted had disappeared.

"Mrs. White, this is my mother, and brother Jim."

"I had already picked her out—I knew her! And I do hope you'll like me a little bit." Mrs. White was saying—and completely won Mrs. Avery and Jim.

"And you must come right home with us. Aren't you starved after your long ride? I've plenty cooked for lunch."

Alice smiled happily as she saw the look of admiration on her friend's face.

"I'm coming too!" declared Mr. Marco; it was evident that he did not wish to leave Mrs. White just yet.

"But where is Ted?" Mr. Marco asked, looking around, and not seeing him, he turned to Alice teasingly:

"Look here, young lady, no monkey-shines with that boy. You've got to treat him right. He's suffered enough. See?" Alice blushed, bit her lips and kept silent. How could she speak with every fiber of her being crying out for Ted,—and common sense telling her that she had lost him forever? She must forget, and the thought was anguish almost unbearable. Ted might say he had forgiven her, but he'd always see her in the arms of Dan. He'd never get over that—never trust her again. All her life, she must suffer for her terrible mistake.

Mrs. Avery was a bit "flustered" at first, to have a New York lady and the mill president enter her home, but proud that it was scrupulously clean and neat, and made no excuses as she begged them to make themselves comfortable, and she soon vanished in the kitchen.

Alice escorted Mrs. White to her room, brought a pitch-



er of fresh water for the wash-stand, gave her fresh towels white as snow and smelling of lavender. Jim ran down to Mr. Marco's car a block away, for their luggage, and as soon as he was back, Mr. Marco sent him for a churn of ice cream, left packed in ice at the park. For a few moments, he had Alice to himself, and she found her heart warming to him as he talked to her with fatherly interest, and made her understand how he admired and appreciated her courage and fine "come back."

"No wonder that Ted loves you so devotedly," he covertly watched as the rich blood mounted to her cheeks, then receded, leaving her deathly pale and her dark eyes great wells of misery. "And Ted is making good. He will take the position of second hand in spinning, when the mill starts up," he added, "and will go right on up."

"I'm glad,—for him. He deserves it, and I'm sure will give satisfaction," Alice gulped. But the misery in her eyes only deepened, and Mr. Marco regarded her speculatively.

"And I'm glad for you," he said. "Not every girl can boast of such a worthy beau. I feel sure that he and you will make an ideal couple, and I'm proud to have such fine young people in our community."

"But—but—Ted and I—are—not—"

"Don't say it! Little girl! Don't go back to 'Blunderland!' Make a clean sweep—forget,—and forgive,—if there's anything Ted's done that has hurt you."

"It isn't—what he's done—but what I did. Ted can never forget that I was false—to him. He may think he can get over it, but I—know he—can't!" And Alice's lips quivered like a grieved child's.

"And I say, that true love can and does forgive anything. If you could have seen Ted the day that letter was in the paper, you'd know as I do, that he is proud of you and holds not one thing against you. Shall I tell you a secret? Something that even Ted doesn't and mustn't know? I'm not doing this to influence you, but to show you how much I love and appreciate you both. Ted is an orphan, and I have no children. He and I have gotten mighty close to each other the past few terrible weeks. I love him almost as if he were the son I never had, and always wanted. And I've been so deeply interested in his love for you, that I've laid plans for you two, that it would almost break my heart to give up. But unless you love him, it will all be in vain and the biggest disappointment I've ever known. Tell me truly,—you do love Ted, don't you?"

With tears rolling down her cheeks, Alice nodded her head emphatically.

"Then listen—nothing else matters! Smile, child! Be happy, as God meant you should. Now I'll tell you what must be a secret between us two. Plans have been turned over to an architect for a modern seven-room bungalow, to be built right away, on the corner of Church and Second street—a lovely lot, you know—and the house is to be completely furnished and the whole given to a

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lucker are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on January 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Hendri are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on February 17th, whom they have named Frances Evelyn.

Mr. Lee Thornhill and family were called to Anniston, February 21st, by the death of Mr. Thornhill's sister, Mrs. Lillie Dell Fulton.

Mrs. Hallet Cobb and little daughter, Juanita, were guests of Mrs. Cobb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Trammel, the past week-end.

Mrs. C. J. Halbert is able to return to work after an absence of several weeks from a sprained ankle.

BLUE BIRD.

#### INMAN, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I sure do enjoy reading the Home Section. The story seems so true. It's always easier to get into trouble than it is to get out. I want to say, we would be glad to have you visit our mill village. We have a beautiful, and healthful place to live, not far from the Blue Ridge mountains, and we sure have good water to drink.

Our village has two nice churches. We feel like the Lord has wonderfully blessed the people at Inman Mills. We have good men to work for and good people to live by.

The mill at present is running short time, but everybody seems to be in good heart, and look for better times. Most of the gardens have been broken and the people are setting out their shubbery.

May write more about our village next time.

LATE BIRD.

#### THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR SAFETY

(By David Presley, Calhoun Falls, S. C.)

One time two boys were traveling  
Toward home they did roam  
They stopped one night for shelter  
Within a country home,  
And just before retiring  
Said husband to his wife  
Now is the pistol loaded?  
And sharp the butcher's knife.

The men they heard the question  
And they were much afraid  
For then they drew the idea  
A trap for them was laid.  
But when they heard the husband  
Read from God's word and pray,  
All fear from them was banished,—  
In peace and rest they lay.

Although these boys were reckless  
And with the wicked throng,  
They did not think a Christian  
Would do them any harm.  
True piety means safety  
And happiness while here,  
Then brings us life eternal  
In Heaven's happy sphere.

Big Meat Man: Hurry up, Jimmy; break the bones in Mr. Williamsson's chops and put Mr. Burton's ribs in the basket for him."

Little Meat Boy: All right, sir, as soon as I have saked off Mrs. Murphy's legs.

### WEAR OVERALLS AND OTHER COTTON GOODS

By F. T. Noah (In Textorian)

During this time of depression in the textile industry, I think it would be a very fine thing to show a patriotic spirit by wearing overalls and other cotton goods (overalls and denims in particular) since we are all employed by a company that makes denims.

During the late world war if a man shirked his duty or failed in any way to show his patriotism for his country, he was immediately branded as a slacker. Of course, we are not going to be branded as slackers, but the principle is identically the same because if we don't patronize local manufacturers, we are taking bread and meat out of our own mouths. When we buy goods that are manufactured some where else and made of materials other than cotton, we are slapping "King Cotton" right in the face and doing the cotton manufacturers a great injustice, especially since we make our living manufacturing cotton goods. Now, tell me what is the difference between a slacker in time of war and a slacker in time of a depression such as we are experiencing at the present time. Well, you might say the one is liable to get shot and the other is not. You remember the song that was so popular during the war, especially around the big government camps: "Don't bite the hand that is feeding you," was something like the way it was sung. Well, it is very applicable now. If we buy goods made out of something other than cotton, we are biting the hand that is feeding us.

Did you know that 56.6 per cent of the world's cotton is grown in the United States? Where in the states is this cotton grown? In the good old sunny South. That is why it is called the King of the South. You may think that what money you spend for clothes and other cotton fabrics will not make any difference, but that is just the trouble today; everyone feels that way, and acts that way. If everyone will change their way of thinking, and feel like every little bit helps, then you will see the cotton business pick up and King Cotton put back on his throne.

This article is written with the hope that it may put you to thinking and may be a source of benefit to those of you who read it. Overalls are cheaper than the high-priced wool suits. They can be laundered each week, therefore, are much more sanitary. "Buy overalls and cotton goods and bank the difference."

"Didn't you claim when you sold me this car that you would replace anything that broke or was missing?"

"Yes, sir. What is it?"

"Well, I want four front teeth and a collar-bone."

### PUPS AND GRAMMOTHERS

Frederick was crying when Billy came along and asked what was the matter.

"Oh, I feel so bad 'cause my Collie's dead!" sobbed Frederick.

"Shucks!" said Bill. "My grandmother's been dead a week and you don't catch me crying."

Frederick gave his eyes and nose a wipe and, looking up, sobbed despairingly:

"Yes, but you didn't raise your grandmother from a pup."

certain young couple you and I know, as a wedding present. Can you guess who? smiling into her astonished eyes.

"Oh Mr. Marco!" was all Alice could say. Jim, in his room primping, was frankly listening, but not for world's would he tell. "Gosh!" he whispered while he did a jig behind the door. "I'll beat Alice half to death if she doesn't make up with Ted. Seven rooms! Gosh, there'll be room for mother and me! Bet that's in his plans! Oh my—if I could only tell mother! But I won't! I won't!"

### CHAPTER XIII

When Mrs. White came from the room assigned to her, laughingly declaring that she felt lots better since powdering her nose, Alice sprang up, drew her to a rocker near Mr. Marco, excused herself and ran into the kitchen to help her mother, knowing that her guests would find each other entertaining.

"Oh mother," she cried, throwing her arms around Mrs. Avery's neck and kissing her, "I'm so glad to be back in the home nest, and I shall never try my wings again!"

Mrs. Avery held Alice close to her heart a moment, silently thanking God for His mercies. "Honey, I'm so happy to have you back, and so frustrated over our distinguished company that I'm afraid I'll use salt for sugar and make a mess of things generally!"

Jim came in at the back door with some fresh half-blown pink roses in his hand: "Guess New York can't beat this," he grinned placing them in a pretty blue bowl.

"I should say not," agreed Alice, spreading a lovely embroidered center piece on the table and placing the flowers on it.

"Thanks, Alice,—do arrange the table for me, and see if you can add a little New York style to it," urged Mrs. Avery, busy with lettuce and tomatoes cool and crisp from her refrigerator.

"Don't worry about style, mother. Mrs. White was born and reared in the country, and has never forgotten it. She's going to enjoy every minute of her visit, and will be delighted with everything."

The table was ready in an incredibly short time, and very attractive. The table cloth and napkins were faultlessly white and perfectly laundered. Snap beans, Irish potatoes, right from the fireless cooker, pickled beets, lettuce and tomato salad topped with mayonaise, sliced ham, garnished with parsley, fresh butter, rolls, and Southern corn bread, iced tea, and ice cream and dainty wafers for dessert, and everything on the table in country style.

"Well!" exclaimed Mrs. White after Mrs. Avery had returned thanks for God's blessings, "If mill people live like this, I'd truly like to belong. Why this is perfectly lovely,—and you had it all ready! Mrs. Avery, you are wonderful."

(To Be Continued)